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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

President Puts Full Support Behind Lehman

Urging Re-election Likely to Halt Governor's Disinclination to Run

Bids for State Vote

Roosevelt's New York Speech Calls for Higher Wages and Shorter Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—Correlation of the social and economic welfare needs of the North, East, South and West—the nation as a whole—is necessary for the full and measured return of prosperity, peace and happiness of the American people, according to President Roosevelt. It is the New Deal's objective to bring this about, he told prominent Democrats from all over the country at the Jefferson Day dinner at the National Democratic Club here Saturday night.

It was the President's first political speech in his home city since he entered the White House three years ago, and was interpreted as the opening of his campaign in the Empire State for re-election next November. Since the strongest opposition to continuance of his Administration centers in big business and finance in this hub of the national wheel, the winning of New York by Mr. Roosevelt in the next presidential election is seen as essential to his return to the White House for another four years, and in order to insure this, a strong Democratic state ticket is a prerequisite.

Each Praises the Other

It was, therefore, no surprise that the President, in his address, in effect renominated Governor Herbert H. Lehman, his close personal and political friend and one of the best vote-getters New York ever had. Although Governor Lehman has shown a marked hesitancy about running for a third term, the consensus today was that, following the President's address, he was virtually committed to the race.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lehman were the only speakers at the dinner, and each praised the accomplishments of the other. The President stressed "the loyal, competent and unselfish service" of the Governor, who, he declared, had "continued to strengthen the humane laws for which the State has been noted."

"As a New Yorker," he said, "I am confident that a vast majority of our citizens this Autumn, as in the past, will invite Governor Lehman to continue his splendid work for at least two years more."

"Much Progress"

The Governor asserted that, irrespective of the standards which may be applied to the Federal Administration during the last three years, "nobody can deny that we have made much progress."

The President disavowed the economic philosophy of persons who hold that the only way to get full recovery is to lower prices by cheapening cost of production.

"Reduction of costs of manufacturing does not mean more purchasing power and more goods consumed," he said. "It means just the opposite. . . . If you increase buying power, prices will go up, but more goods will be bought. Wages ought and must go up with prices.

"Higher wages for workers, more income for farmers means more goods produced, more and better food eaten, fewer unemployed and lower taxes.

"That is my economic and social philosophy and, incidentally, my political philosophy as well. I believe from the bottom of my heart that it is the philosophy of the 1936 America."

Only Smith and Walker Absent

Judge Cornelius F. Collins of the Court of General Sessions presided at the dinner, which was in observance of the 103d anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson and the 102d anniversary of the founding of the National Democratic Club.

The dinner was one of the most largely attended in the history of the club, among those present being Governor James M. Curley of Massachusetts, Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, Governor Wilbur D. Cross of Connecticut, Governor Louis J. Brann of Maine, and prominent Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Two faces long familiar at these Democratic feasts were missing, however. They were Alfred E. Smith, four-times Governor of New York and who has threatened to "take a walk" if the national Democratic convention approves the acts and policies of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration and James J. Walker, twice Mayor of New York

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Defends Heimwehr

Associated Press

Prince Ernst von Starhemberg
Austrian Vice-Chancellor

Austrian Rulers In Open Rift Over Heimwehr Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, April 27—A struggle for supremacy, which has been going on for some time behind the scenes, between Vice-Chancellor Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg has now come to the verge of an open rupture in the opinion of most observers here.

The Chancellor, using the recent decision to reintroduce conscription as a lever, is trying to bring about disarmament of the Heimwehr, or volunteer home defense force, controlled by Prince von Starhemberg.

The former had already agreed on April 10 that his own Ostmärkische Sturmscharen, or Storm

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Single Council of 29 Urged By New York Charter Group; Paying-as-You-Go Is Advised

Centers Administrative Power in Mayor and Limits Board of Estimates' Scope—Mum on Proportional Representation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—Leaving the moot subject of county reform to be cared for under state legislation, the New York City Charter Revision Commission made public its preliminary report today, proposing a new organic law in which there would be a more compact legislature, or city council, of 29 members, centralization of administrative functions in the hands of the Mayor and a "pay-as-you-go" policy of financing public improvements.

The question of proportional representation as a method of electing councilmen, which many students of political science regard as the only sure way to break the power of Tammany Hall in New York City government, should be submitted separately to the electorate, the commission decided.

Appointed by Mayor LaGuardia on Jan. 12, 1935, after a commission designated by the New York State Legislature had broken up in such dangerous shoals as borough autonomy, proportional representation and other fundamental problems, the new charter revision commission was regarded in informed circles today as having drafted a measure which, avoiding highly controversial political questions, would be approved by the voters.

The proposed charter provides for the election of Mayor, comptroller and president of the council by citywide vote, and of the five borough presidents by boroughwide vote. It continues the powerful Board of Estimate composed of these elected officials with the same distribution of votes as at present, but limits the board's legislative authority. Councilmen would be elected from senatorial districts for two-year terms.

"The council is . . . vested with the entire legislative power of the city," the commission's report, submitted by Judge Thomas D. Tatcher, chairman, says. "All municipal legislation is to be by local law rather than by ordinance, and municipal laws may be initiated only in the council, which will alone constitute

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

High Court Finds Office Machine Lease Is Illegal

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—A decree by the southern New York Federal District Court holding the International Business Machines Corporation of New York City had violated the anti-trust laws was affirmed today by the Supreme Court. The unanimous opinion was delivered by Justice Harlan F. Stone.

The company was enjoined by the lower court from requiring users of its machines to purchase its tabulating and punching cards, or pay a larger sum for leasing the apparatus.

One of its largest customers is the Federal Government. A special machine was made to help "G-men" sort their millions of fingerprint cards.

Machines Leased

The company leases tabulating, sorting and punching machines. It does not sell them. In its suit against the company, the Government said the clause required in contracts "built a Chinese wall against competitors." It added that Remington-Rand had agreed to be bound by the final decision.

A 1919 Illinois law placing farm produce dealers under license and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Diplomat's Plan Makes Neutrality Pan-American Aim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Caribbean and inter-American relations continue to loom large here. Developments include:

Broadening of the Administration's initiative toward an all-American neutrality stand, in a declaration by the Colombian Minister, Don Miguel Lopez Pemarejo, for joint action to choke off overseas wars.

Publication of an early version of the United States-Panama Treaty, revealing that the United States relinquishes rights of intervention for defense of approaches to the canal, and replaces joint consultation with Panama in its place.

Continued sharp criticisms and doubts both here and from Puerto Rico regarding the Tydings independence bill.

The Colombian Minister concentrated upon the major problem in American foreign policy when he said, addressing the American Society of International Law:

Acting Together

"Your country, in recent months, uni-laterally has promulgated new neutrality policies. While a large powerful nation acting alone may be partly successful in safeguarding neutral rights, the measure of success will be greatly increased if neutral policies can be promulgated and protected by joint cooperation.

"Unquestionably the interests and ideals of the Western Hemisphere

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Toronto's Jobless Relief Decreases First Three Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Gross expenditure on direct unemployment relief in this city for the first three months of this year totalled $2,868,648, as compared with $2,925,670 for the corresponding period of 1935, or a reduction of $57,022, according to the report recently presented by the Board of Control by A. W. Laver, Welfare Commissioner.

The gross expenditure for March, 1936, was $980,956 as compared with $960,622 in March, 1935. This apparent larger expenditure is due to the fact that liabilities approximating $80,000, properly chargeable to March of 1935, were carried over to April, Mr. Laver explained.

In addition the March total was $53,444 more than the February expenditure, in spite of a reduction of 2.6 per cent in the number of persons receiving relief.

At the end of March, 1936, Mr. Laver reported 28,236 cases on relief as compared with 31,108 a year ago; 22,547 families on full relief as against 26,578; 2118 families on partial relief as against 2141; 3571 single persons on relief maintaining homes as compared with 2259, and 95,248 individuals on relief as compared with 111,841 a year ago.

March Showed Gain In N. Y. Employment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—More persons left New York City relief rolls for private jobs during March than in any other month since October, 1935, Miss Charlotte E. Carr, executive director of the Emergency Relief Bureau, announced today. The Bureau closed 9865 cases, of which 3514 found employment, she said.

Despite increased employment, however, the case load increased 5565, so that 592,600 men, women and children received aid during the month, Miss Carr reported. Applications for relief during March were said to have declined below the number received a year ago.

For the week ended April 17, the total number of cases on home relief was 201,569, as compared with 200,759 for the preceding week, the report said.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, April 27

Tax—Family Income of $2500 Pays $183

New York—For the sake of those people who pay no visible taxes, the Guaranty Trust Company has driven the concealed taxes out into the open for all to see. The typical family of four with a $2500 annual income, though it pays no federal or state income taxes, still pays $183 a year for the upkeep of government, the company asserts.

Many tax experts have urged a tax system wherein each citizen will pay whatever he has to pay in the form of visible and direct taxes, rather than in indirect and invisible taxes. The theory is that if each person knew the cost to himself of an added government service, such services would be more cautiously voted.

Taxation survey in detail: Financial Page.

Business—United Front Asserted

Washington—America's largest business combination, the United States Chamber of Commerce, started its twenty-fourth annual convention with business production at about 98 per cent of an estimated pre-depression normal, and hositility to the New Deal at about 98 per cent of its membership.

A chamber poll on Administration legislation last November revealed approximately 98 per cent opposed; some complained that the questions were worded so as to force a negative vote; some southern chambers resigned from the national group.

The Record

When President Roosevelt took over in 1933, industrial production stood at about 65 per cent; the Chamber that year voted co-operation with the Administration. Last year came the open break, and since that time Chamber hostility has risen even as recovery established itself.

The Chamber's council today heard its vice-president, Philip J. Fay of San Francisco, keynote a militant challenge:

"Too long," he said, "have we allowed men, intent only upon the political benefit of the moment, to go unchallenged in their muckraking of American business."

He called for a united front from business.

The Red and the Black

Today's convening invites a flashback over New Deal business relations. Administration and business were chummy when the banks were closed and business was in the red and the Roosevelt program was as yet undisclosed; they fraternized when there seemed hope that business would gain relief from the antitrust laws through trade associations. But with business again in the black, rifts developed and widened over labor policies, taxation, money policies, social security, high wages,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Boston News Today:

Referendum on Auto Insurance Law Sought
19,000 Persons Listed for Primaries
Swan Boats Open Season in Public Garden
Labor Party Sidetracked in Rhode Island
Robinson Says Coal Case Will Go to Court

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Trade Called Sure Path To World Peace

Isolation Brings Menace of War, Political Academy Warned

Sayre Gives Address

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—Trade makes for peace just as certainly as peace makes for trade, members of the American Academy of Political and Social Science were told April 25 by Edgar W. Smith, director of the National Foreign Trade Association. Speaking at the final session of the society's fortieth annual meeting, held in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Mr. Smith declared that "the average American who seeks a higher standard of living in a peaceful world today will find the answer to his quest in a more generous two-way foreign trade."

In presenting this opinion, Mr. Smith, in the final address of the meeting, agreed substantially with Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, and the other speakers who preceded him. When he stated that the United States, and the world, must choose "between the road to a more generous interchange of the world's goods, with its guarantees of peace, and the road to mutual discrimination and denial, with its threat of war," he summed up an important thread of argument which had been carried through the two-day deliberations of the society.

"Unless goods can cross international boundaries, soldiers will certainly cross them," he insisted.

America's Place in World

"No question relating to America's place in a political and economic world can be dissociated from the question of our intercourse with that world," he stated.

"Exports and imports are not an end in themselves. They find justification only to the extent that they contribute beneficially to the total national economy. Therefore, in urging an expansion of America's foreign trade I am not thinking in terms of the direct export advantages involved, but rather in terms of the advantage of building a richer and sounder America, in which every one of us has his greatest stake.

Mr. Sayre also discussed the necessity of choosing now between a policy of isolation, with a strong "Buy American" movement, and a definite effort to revive and increase economic trade and international economic co-operation. He agreed that "at the heart of the difficulties we are facing is the problem of unsalable surpluses."

Economic Dislocation

"Unless we can export and sell abroad our surplus production," he asserted, "we must face a violent dislocation of our whole domestic economy." Since the very first days of the nation, he pointed out,

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Pensioned Professors Find Careers Have Only Started

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 27—Retire a college professor at the age of 65 and look what he does! He writes books, he lectures in other colleges, he preaches, or he just goes right on with the research he was conducting when the retirement order came, as if nothing had happened.

This is what the University of Chicago found in a study of the occupations of 48 of its emeritus professors. Postmen who go for walks on their holidays have nothing on these energetic pensioners.

At least 10 of them have books in preparation, the study disclosed. Dr Ira M. Price authority on the Old Testament, just turning 80, works daily in his office and serves as secretary of the Theological Faculties Union. Dr. Herbert Willett, another Bible authority, left the cloisters to conduct a church in the North Shore district.

They Keep Busy

Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, emeritus member of the history faculty, last year published his most important work, "A Constitutional History of the United States," and is still actively writing and lecturing. Miss Marion Talbot, first dean of women of the university, is publishing a book in June called "More Than Lore."

Four of the most active of the retired professors are 73. Amos Alonzo Stagg, 43 years athletic director of the university, got himself a new position at the College of the Pacific when he reached the university's retirement age, and is busy training athletes. Dr. Shailer Mathews and Prof. James Hayden Tufts are writing articles. Professor Tufts last year published a volume on American social morality. Prof. Charles J. Chamberlain, botanist, recently published a volume on gymnosperms and is writing one on cycads.

Robert E. Park, sociologist, also in the '70's, is teaching at Fiske University and will conduct classes at Harvard this summer. Dr. Edward S. Ames, philosophy department emeritus, is pastor of the Church of the Disciples near the university.

Another of the emeritus professors, Dr. Edwin O. Jordan, a bacteriologist, has become a member of the Chicago Board of Health. Prof. Martin Schutze of the German Department could not keep occupied in his leisure with merely teaching and writing so he plays first violin in the university orchestra to fill the gaps. Prof. Carl D. Buck, retired philologist, puts in full working days on his "Dictionary of Synonyms" and plays tennis for diversion.

Another busy pensioner is Dr. Frank R. Lillie, emeritus dean of the biological sciences, who spends part of his time in Washington as president of the National Academy of Science and chairman of the National Research Council, and part in his laboratory at the University of Chicago campus.

Dean Gordon J. Laing's retirement avocation is serving as General Editor for the important University Press. Dr. William E. Dodd keeps quite well occupied as United States Ambassador to Germany.

Educational Work of Clubs Hailed by Women Leaders; Peace Efforts Again Stressed

New 'National Academy' for Government Workers Is Major Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., April 27—A closeup glimpse of the magnitude of women's club work will be afforded during the council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which opened in Miami today. More than 16,000 member-clubs embracing 2,000,000 women compose this largest organization of women in the world.

"A university extension course for women," is the way Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, president of the federation, described club activities upon her arrival here for the meeting.

Mrs. Lawson, insisting that a woman may be a good mother and a good club woman at the same time, said, "Clubs have become educational institutions which meet the need of married women and enable them to keep abreast of the times along with their children."

Each of the nine major departments of the federation are presenting a program reflecting the department's primary interests. In planning these programs, the chairmen have kept in mind the administration theme of "Education for Living," as well as the keynote of the council: "For with Thee is the fountain of life; in Thy light shall we see light" (Psalm 36:9).

Academy of Public Affairs

The always important Department of Education, whose chairman is Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, assumes fresh significance under the administration keynote. The most dramatic project of the General Federation, that for establishing a National Academy of Public Affairs to train people for government service, is the major interest of this department. A bill to accomplish this objective has been introduced in Congress by Representative Wesley E. Disney of Oklahoma. Mrs. Whitehurst early last fall, drew up a detailed outline of suggested courses from grade schools through college, which would prepare students for the proposed national academy.

A comprehensive knowledge of the Constitution of the United States is the major aim of the Department of

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Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson
President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs

'Rainbows' Prove Pure Gold Is Not So Pure After All

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27 — The pot of gold at the end of the rainbow isn't pure gold after all, and Dr. George R. Harrison has used a rainbow to prove it.

In fact—so he told the National Academy of Sciences here today—even "chemically pure" gold contains quite a bit of iron. And moreover, his researches have shown that of the billions of dollars worth of gold in the world, possibly a million dollars worth is nothing but dirt.

The 'Unstable Moon'

A most unacademic buzz greeted the declaration of Dr. George D. Birkhoff, Harvard, that though the moon would be stable in its path around the earth for many centuries to come, eventually, after an

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Extremes Gain As French Elect New Deputies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 27—Significant gains by both extremes in France—the Communists on the Left and Nationalists on the Right—marked the first balloting in the French general elections.

Less than one third of the 618 seats in the Chamber of Deputies have been filled so far. In approximately 430 constituencies where an absolute majority was not obtained by any one candidate of all votes cast, another vote will have to be taken next Sunday between the highest candidates, plurality ruling.

Left Victory Seems Certain

The unusually high proportion of undecided contests is generally believed to presage a victory of Left parties, since experience has shown that they are better able to poll from the votes at the second ballot than the parties of the Right.

Meanwhile, the chief lesson drawn from yesterday's results is that there has been a strong accentuation of the gradual trend toward the division of France into two sharply opposing camps.

This is seen in the numerous electoral victories of the Communists at the expense of the Radical Socialists and of the violently nationalistic "Republican Union" at the expense of the Central moderates. Radical Socialists, for instance, who at the last election in 1932 won 63 seats at the first ballot, secured only 22 yesterday.

Herriot Will Get Seat

Edouard Herriot's failure to win a seat provides a typical case of the difficulties faced in the present election by the Radicals. He was elected easily in 1932 on the first ballot with 5867 votes. He polled yesterday only 3698 votes against the Nationalist candidate, Dr. Francillon, who obtained 4201 votes. M. Herriot's victory on the second ballot is considered certain, but only by an electoral agreement which will give him the vote of Socialists and Communists for the runoff poll.

Two chief factors are held to explain this apparent trend away from the Center and toward the two ex-

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Big Firms Decry Alberta Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The newly established code sytem instituted by the Social Credit Government is not meeting with the unanimous endorsement of the bigger retail stores in Alberta and several of these larger firms have presented a brief to the Government protesting against the imposition of codes.

The so-called "Master Code" was set up primarily to establish "just price," both maximum and minimum, both in the wholesale and retail trade on and after April 1. There are 43 classifications of business covered by the code and it is understood they are also setting up their rules and regulations to govern fair practices within their industry.

Premier William Aberhart had stated recently that he had been informed by retail merchants that the codes would enable them to reduce prices to the consumer from 3 to 5 per cent. These larger retail firms, in their brief, took strong exception to this contention. They said that instead of reducing costs, they believe that Alberta consumers will pay fully 15 per cent more for merchandise handled by the larger firms if codes are generally applied.

A further objection made to the Government was that the Alberta Retail Merchants Association which introduced and prepared the "Master Code," known as "Alberta's NRA," had a membership of approximately 800 which was less than 10 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in Alberta retail stores. The 800 members of the Retail Association represent less than 5 per cent of the total capital invested in retail stores in Alberta, and the other 95 per cent is represented by retailers who are not members of the association.

Under the provisions of the "Master Code," which is now in effect some 10,000 retail firms in Alberta are obliged to buy a license from the Government to permit them to carry on in business. These retail license fees range in price from $2 to $6 and apply to all trades, businesses and occupations in Alberta. This licensing of trades will enable the Government to suspend or cancel the right of a person to carry on his business if the Government decides he is not obeying the provisions of the "Master Code."

New Deal Is Hit By Keynoter Of Trade Chamber

Shows Unofficial Feeling of U. S. Board at Its Annual Meeting

Explosions Expected

Administration, Well Aware of Hostility, Seeks to Avoid Wide Breach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—With a presidential election looming on the horizon, the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States opened significantly here today on a note of vigorous opposition to all that Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal stand for in the way of Federal Government interference in and control over the economic life of the nation.

Officials of the chamber insisted that the opening address of Philip J. Fay, a vice-president of the chamber from San Francisco, was not to be considered as an official keynote of the session, but the response of the audience and the comments in the antechambers made it apparent that the tone struck by Mr. Fay generally reflects the feelings of the membership.

Those Good Old Days

Mr. Fay dwelt at length on the halcyon days of old when "business used to be conducted in a fairly free atmosphere"; painted in somber colors the contrasting picture of present-day interference, competition and restriction; and declared that the most vital need of business today is "the means for making the voice of business heard above the babble of the demagogues."

He deprecated the breakdown in responsible party leadership which in the past, he said, made it possible for business interests to gain their ends by merely explaining their views to the leaders. He said control today passed into the hands of "pressure groups." He called on the responsible business interests of the country to meet this challenge by a campaign to educate the American public to a better understanding of economic truths.

Left No Doubt Whatever

There was no direct mention of the Roosevelt Administration or the New Deal, but Mr. Fay left no doubt as to his meaning when he recited a list of the "social and economic subjects with which the Government is concerning itself." The list covered virtually every feature of the New Deal.

On subsequent days of the meeting, prominent attention will be given to specific subjects with strong opposition scheduled to the pending tax bill. Another subject of primary importance on the agenda is President Roosevelt's challenge to industry to assume responsibility for the re-employment of labor if it is to continue to oppose the Roosevelt remedies for this problem.

Sees Lack of Understanding

After stressing the lack of understanding of business interests and needs which he said exists today on the part of the Federal Government, Mr. Fay said in part:

"I submit that no man who himself has any practical acquaintance with business processes and methods, and who is not utterly blinded by partisan political considerations, can examine the Securities Act, the Stock Exchange Act, the successive revenue acts of recent years, the Society Security Act, the Public Utilities Act, the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, and many of the arbitrary regulations devised under a dozen other recent acts, and arrive at any verdict other than that they cripple and retard business rather than help and revive it.

Must Help People to See

The fact is even so clear that it is hard to keep from wondering if such a result were not actually intended.

"As I see it, the imperative need of this situation—the need which becomes the clear mandate to business organizations—is to help the American people to see, not only that we have been drifting away from American institutions and traditions in recent years, but, even more important, to see that those institutions and traditions were right in the first place and upon their preservation rests the well-being of every American citizen and the hopes of future happiness of every American family.

Too Many Alien Philosophies

Too long have we introduced carelessly into the stream of our national life alien philosophies of government control and foreign ideas of repression of the individual that have no place in this land of freedom.

It is time to rout them out. It is time for all of us to realize that we want and intend to have for our own and later generations the American pattern of life and the American freedom of opportunity which these foreign ideas and theories and plans have been shouldering out of the picture."

Mr. Fay's opening atack will not be answered personally by the President. The White House is taking no official cognizance of the meeting of the chamber this year.

The difficult task of attempting to justify the Administration before

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Single Council of 29 Urged By New York Charter Group

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the local legislative body under the City Home Rule Law.

"On the other hand, the primary function of the Board of Estimate is to direct the business affairs of the city. It will have no control over legislation except that local laws having to do with certain subjects directly related to the organization and administration of the government and amendments to the charter require its approval. It also passes upon the expense budget as submitted by the Mayor and the capital budget as submitted by the city planning commission."

Present Setup Cumbersome

New York City supports three legislative organizations — the Board of Estimate, the Board of Aldermen with 65 representatives, and the Municipal Assembly, comprised of the two boards.

The mayor would continue under the proposed charter to appoint and remove heads of departments and city officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for. To relieve him from an excessive burden of routine, provision has been made for the appointment of a deputy mayor to whom he can delegate any save the most important functions.

"In the case of the comptroller, his essential functions of audit and investigation and criticism of the workings of city government as a whole are strengthened," the report continues.

New Finance Department

"To avoid his being in the position of auditing his own administrative department, as well as to give him more time for his most essential functions, the proposed charter transfers to a new finance department the collection of taxes, borrowing of money and disbursement of funds."

In reorganizing the city's financial structure, the proposed charter provides that the procedure of budgeting and borrowing shall be simplified, and that a pay-as-you-go plan, applying to improvements other than subways, piers and water supply, shall be introduced gradually over a period of 20 years.

"Before adopting the fundamental structure of the city government, the commission gave most careful consideration to the so-called city manager plan, which was recommended to it by numerous civic organizations," the report says.

Not Wise at Present

"The commission does not believe that the adoption of this plan for the city of New York under present conditions would be wise. On the other hand, by the proposed provisions for amendment of the charter, the way is left open for the adoption of the city manager plan and other changes in the structure of the city government if in the future the voters of the city desire them."

Regarding this phase of the commission's work, Judge Thacher said during a press conference that the membership was against embodying any recommendation in the report in favor of the city-manager plan, because it felt that, short of proportional representation, no system was to be found for applying this scheme of government without the dominant political party being perpetuated in power.

The Borough Government

"With respect to borough government, the commission has adopted neither of the two extreme views which were vigorously pressed upon it, the one that the boroughs and borough presidents should be abolished and all administration centralized, and the other that the existing administrative powers of the borough presidents should be increased rather than curtailed," the report continues, adding that local improvement boards are continued and there is left in the hands of the borough presidents the construction and maintenance of local street and sewer improvements.

The proposed charter provides a city planning commission "to guide and influence the city in its development and future growth."

Seeks Aid of Public

In presenting its preliminary report and draft, the commission stressed that it was describing all the major changes contemplated in order to obtain suggestions from the public to aid in drafting the complete instrument.

Meanwhile criticism of the proposed charter came from Judge Samuel Seabury, member of the former charter revision body, who said today that the "commission lacked vision and failed to meet the expectations of the people for real changes in the city government." Judge Seabury stressed that the legislative powers of the city should be vested in a single council elected by proportional representation.

Personnel of Commission

Besides Judge Thacher, who was formerly United States Solicitor General, the personnel of the commission includes: S. John Block, lawyer; Mrs. William P. Earle Jr., formerly president of the League of Women Voters; Frederick Hackenburg, justice of the court of Special Sessions; Charles E. Hughes, Jr., one-time United States Solicitor General; Joseph D. McGoldrick, formerly New York City comptroller; Charles G. Meyer, real estate operator; Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Joseph M. Proskauer, formerly justice in the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court.

The charter which they have sought to reorganize is a cumbersome tome, many sections of which antedate the last revision in 1902, a few years after the consolidation of governments.

New York City's first charter was obtained from the British Crown on April 27, 1686.

"THERE'S A REASON"
Made in a jiffy!
Delicious
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CANADA

Trade Called Sure Path To World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

American mass production in industry, for profitable operation have necessarily been geared to foreign markets.

"International trade is an essential part of our national economy," Mr. Sayre continued. "The value of our cotton, our wheat, our lard, our automobiles and the like, depends directly upon whether or not we can find markets for them. National wealth today depends upon trade."

After quoting definite figures on domestic production and sale of surpluses abroad as a necessary factor in maintaining the standard of living and employment in the United States, he stated that "a program of strict economic self-sufficiency, when translated into actualities, loses much of its superficial attractiveness. It would involve profound social readjustment. It would mean intense human suffering.

"In our own country we have been in the habit of dispensing high tariff protection with a liberality that assumed it cost the nation nothing. Yet every raise of tariff which effectually bars out cheaper foreign imports must be paid for by the consumers of the nation in higher prices for the commodity. This increased cost due to more expensive home production, far exceeds the increased profits of the domestic producing interests since the actual cost of home production may be many times greater. One could cite numerous instances of existing American tariff rates procured by industries whose entire incomes are less than half of the increased cost which consumers are forced to pay by reason of the tariff."

In order to change an economy built upon the export of surplus production, drastic changes would have to be made, Mr. Sayre continued, and these changes might well involve the end of our present form of democratic government.

"If we choose the pathway of economic self-sufficiency," he said, "we must frankly accept a system of governmental control over private business enterprise such as at present seems utterly inconsistent with American traditions and beliefs.

"A policy, also, which ultimately militates against peace cannot be American. Our country must stand ready, in co-operation with other countries of the world, to struggle against the throttling forces of economic nationalism in a united and determined movement for the liberalization of the trade of the world."

The effect of international co-operation, both economic and political, upon national sovereignty was discussed.

Defines Sovereignty

"Legal sovereignty can exist with collective security, but military sovereignty cannot," said Dr. Quincy Wright, professor of international law at the University of Chicago.

"The post-war world," he continued, "has tended to recognize a 'public war 'authorized by the League of Nations, as distinct from a 'private war' not so authorized.

Dr. Sigismund Cybichowski, of the University of Warsaw, Poland, concluded his address with the statement, "International co-operation is necessary, as no civilized state can exist without it. This co-operation must be regulated, and therefore it ought to be performed under treaties which may create international associations and unions."

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, New York, stated in an address at the morning session that "the conviction is gradually being forced upon all statesmen that a reformed League of Nations, working under an amended Covenant, is the only guarantee, not only of collective security, but of national existence."

No nation is now actually prepared for war, he added, and therefore, "despite the desperate condition of international relations in Europe and Asia just now, war will be postponed for some time."

War Strains in Far East

Leonard T. K. Wu, research associate of the Institute of Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Nanking, China, listed the major political strains in the Far East as follows: Massing of Soviet defense forces on the borders of Japanese-controlled Manchuria and Inner Mongolia; growing demand among the Chinese people for military resistance to Japanese encroachment; conflict of interest between Japan and Great Britain in central and south China and in the South Sea Islands, and conflict of interests of the United States and Japan. The first two strains, he said, approach to war tension, the last two are not so serious.

Nathaniel Peffer, of New York City, declared the United States must choose between acquiesence in Japan's plans and abandonment of the "open door" policy in China, or go to war with Japan and evict it from China.

Other speakers on the second day of the meeting were: John J. McSwain, chairman, House Committee on Military Affairs, who spoke on "Part of Any Present Program for Peace"; Prof. Edwin Borchard of Yale, who discussed "The Various Meanings of International Co-operation"; and Samuel Crowther, whose subject was "The American System."

The address which concluded the first day's sessions was given by René Seydoux, assistant director of L'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, in Paris. Discussing the subject, "Can Economic Measures Be Effectual for Attaining and Maintaining Peace?" he declared that responsibility for war rests with isolationists, and that milestones on the road to security and peace must be the abolition of quotas on immigration and trade, and the removal of barriers in the way of international intercourse.

'Barriers to Trade'

The particular topic for the first session was "Barriers to Trade." It opened with a paper by W. A. Mackintosh, professor of economics at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, which was read by Dr. J. P. Lichtenberger, secretary of the academy.

Unless trade can regain at least the freedom which it had before 1929 it is difficult to see how world prosperity can be restored, according to Professor Mackintosh. "One need not expect," he said, "that the world of today will embrace free trade, desirable as that would be . . . but there is need to go much further than the removal of special barriers to trade."

Fallacies of Imperialism

Grover Clark, consultant on far-eastern affairs, in an address on "The Dangerous Fallacies of Imperialism," stated that the possession of colonies "in a world which measures national greatness with the bloody yardstick of the great god Mars" may have brought "prestige" —but no tangible benefits.

"Colonies have not proved more than very slightly useful as outlets for surplus population," he stated, "and possession of them has given only very minor advantage in access to markets or raw materials and has contributed nothing at all for security in time of war. The money costs of getting and keeping control have been very substantially larger than any possible profits on business with the colonies."

Henry L. Deimel Jr., assistant chief in the division of trade agreements of the Department of State, in an address on "Commercial Policy Under the Trade Agreements Program," declared the United States, in following this program, not only is serving its own best interests, but "is providing direct and effective progress toward the abandonment of those arbitrary and discriminatory restraints upon trade which are sources of international irritation and ill-will.

This trade agreement program, he continued, "is contributing to the re-establishment of the profitable and expanded trade, unhampered by excessive and detailed restrictions, which is essential to the establishment and maintenance of conditions conductive to lasting peace."

Currency Depreciation

Edward Stone, chief of the community organization and maintenance section of the Resettlement Administration, spoke on "Monetary and Financial Strain." "Where currency depreciation is practiced in an attempt to gain additional markets," he stated, "patience and forbearance on the part of other nations will evenually lead to an almost automatic adjustment being made by the offending nation—an adjustment accomplished without the difficulties of war. If this is possible with respect to this one phase of economic activity, isn't it possible with respect to all phases?

"War is not an inevitable concomitant of our economic system. Letting nature take its course, if we mean by that, letting the particular country involved carry on economic activities which all the others recognize as unsound, will eventually reap its own rewards."

James Harvey Rogers of Yale University, also discussed "The Problem of International Monetary Stabilization."

The subject of the evening session was "Maintaining Peace by Economic Means."

Preservation of Neutrality

"The preservation of neutrality, I am convinced, depends more upon the state of our mind than the state of our pocketbook," declared Allen W. Dulles of the New York bar, former legal adviser to the American delegation to the general disarmament conference at Geneva, who pointed to fallacies in the theory that by removing the profits from war, war itself would be prevented.

Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post, spoke on "Political Implications of American Neutrality Policy." "The basic condition of peace," he said, "whether our unit be the family, the town, the nation or the world, is some form of association with enforceable penalties for those who break the rules.

"I think it is undeniable that the League of Nations may be premature, but it is here because the world so greatly needs what it is ill-prepared to create. . . ."

Editor Goes to London

TOPEKA, Kan., April 27 (AP)—E. H. Taylor has resigned as an associate editor of the Country Gentleman to become political secretary to Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, Republican presidential possibility.

They're Off for Alaska

Wide World

New York to Nome Expedition Starts

Sheldon P. Taylor (Left) of San Francisco and Geoffrey Pope of Montreal Start Up Hudson River in Their Canoe on First Leg of 6000-Mile Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—Two young men from Manhattan, both tired of a bookkeeper's routine, were paddling up the Hudson River today, bound for Nome, Alaska, in a frail 17-foot canoe. They left New York City Saturday morning with the upriver tide, expecting to pass 18 months, including a lay-over next winter, on their 6000-mile journey through inland waters.

Packed into their craft were provisions, cooking equipment, cameras, blankets and a silk tent in which the navigators, Geoffrey Pope and Sheldon P. Taylor, expect to camp at points along the way. They will add additional pieces to their equipment at Ottawa before penetrating less civilized portions of the north country.

Has Small Sail

The canoe is fitted with a rudder and has a small sail to lighten the burden of paddling. An American flag flew from the stern as it put out from New York.

Following the Hudson River and Lake Champlain to Montreal, the expedition's itinerary follows the St. Lawrence River to Ottawa, and from there over rivers and lakes to the Pas, Manitoba, after which the next point is Fort Chippewyan on Lake Athabaska, Alta. They expect to stop over for seven months at Fort Chippewyan until thaws have opened the northern waterways to travel.

With the spring of 1937, the youths expect to continue their journey to Fort McPherson, from which they will cross the divide to Fort Yukon and proceed down the Yukon River to Nome. Practically the entire route is by water and relatively few portages are necessary.

25 Miles a Day

To reach their destination on schedule, average progress of 25 miles a day will be necessary, but both young men are confident they can maintain that speed and still have time for fun on the way. Both are expert canoeists.

It was only four months ago that Mr. Pope began to talk with Mr. Taylor about the trip to Nome, though they had known each other for seven months and both were employed by a New York publisher until they resigned last week. Nearly $1000 was saved in preparation for the adventure.

Being advised by friends that the problem of maintaining cordial relations with each other was the greatest obstacle to success on such a long trip, the youths drew up a code to regulate their conduct and provide against disagreements.

Rules of Conduct

It contained these provisions:

"We shall decide minor disagreements by flipping a coin.

"We shall not try to settle minor points while fatigued, but shall wait until after meals and rest.

"We shall be tolerant of each other's viewpoint in all matters.

"We shall not permit annoyances to smolder, but shall face our difficulties intelligently.

"The day's work shall be evenly divided.

"It shall be 'we' in all things and never 'I.'

"We resolve not to settle any differences with our fists.

"We will not 'kid' each other excessively on any one point, as it eventually leads to hard feeling.

"We will abide by the law of cleanliness."

William R. George

FREEVILLE, N. Y., April 27 (AP)—William R. George, who passed on here April 25, founded the George Junior Republic, a nationally known institution for juveuile self-government.

Mr. George was born in West Dryden, N. Y., June 4, 1866. His idea of juvenile self-government grew out of his efforts at discipline among a group of children he took to Freeville for summer vacations, beginning in 1890. At that time he was engaged in settlement work in New York. He established a jury system among the children to deal with delinquencies.

He founded his Junior Republic on July 9, 1895, after purchasing a farm here, remodeling buildings and pitching tents. The first group of children numbered 200, recruited in settlement work. The Republic now has a waiting list of applicants from all parts of the country.

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To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco	May 6	May 1, 4:00 pm	May 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco	May 2	Apr. 28, 4:00 pm	Apr. 28, 7:30 pm

New Deal Is Assailed By Business Keynoter

(Continued from Page 1)

one of the most conservative organizations in the country is, however, delegated to Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

The difficulty of the task set for him has been sensed in the corridors of his department for weeks and unusual pains have been taken in preparation of his address. It is assumed that the conservative-inclined audience will be even more critical of Rooseveltian doctrines than they were last year.

Administration circles have no illusions as to the hostility of the majority of the opinion reflected here by the attendance at the session of the Chamber. However, the hope is to present its case in such a light as will preclude an open expression of official disapproval by the Chamber.

Satisfied With Crumbs

So long as it disagrees only on specific points, without breaking on everything, it will be considered almost a victory in the Roosevelt camp.

Certain to arouse the ire of the session are the new tax proposals incorporated in the measure still pending in the House. Almost without exception business and industry are said to oppose the proposal to inflict heavy taxes on undistributed profits. It is charged that such a device would undermine the incentive to business caution and would weaken the defensive protection of industry to periods of economic depression.

President Roosevelt's New York speech of Saturday night was prominently in the minds of the arriving delegates and was seen by some as a direct bid for reconciliation in the emphasis he laid on maintenance of the price level, a feature of economic doctrine which has been increasingly discarded by leading economists during the past two years in favor of the theory that permanent remedies can be found only through the medium of constant price reductions in proportion to increased productive efficiency.

The 1500 business and industrial delegates are coming from all sections for the convention, which starts with a session of the chamber's council. An advance notice of the meeting reads:

Says Workers Suffer

"In recent legislative developments—both federal and state—the accomplishments of management in providing security for workers and in advancing employees' standards of living have been largely ignored. Governmental efforts to influence terms of employment in private industrial enterprise necessarily involve such a degree of inflexibility as to react to the detriment of large numbers of workers."

The fundamentally improved atmosphere of business in the United States was apparent in the attitude of the delegates. They expressed confidence in continuation of the present gradual improvement. But this factual condition had no apparent effect on the attitude toward the Roosevelt Administration. Credit is given to the inherent vitality of the American economic system, not to new-deal expedients.

Neutrality Made Pan-American Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

lie in the path of peace, not war. As the international horizon at present is black with the clouds of war, the nations of the Continent should be giving this matter their careful and constant attention, to insure that we shall not be involved in such wars. If war unfortunately comes on a large scale in other parts of the world, our point interests and our duty to mankind demands that we stay out of it and this means to be prepared for neutrality.

Belligerents Taking Control

"As the World War showed, the wish for neutrality is far more simple than its execution. Some of our American nations very easily remain neutral, but if we are not prepared for neutrality, this may be at a complete sacrifice of our rights as neutrals; and our economic life, both internal and external, may be taken completely out of our control and directed by one or more belligerents for their own interests, as happened more than once during the World War.

"Colombia was neutral during that conflict and many of its citizens still remember the irritating interference with their economic activities and neutral rights. If sovereignty implies the right of every nation to become a belligerent, it should likewise imply the right to remain a neutral."

Yakima Farmers Assured of Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash.—Heavy snowfall in the Cascade Mountains through the winter has assured an ample supply of irrigation water for lands in the Yakima Valley this season.

Although the precipitation from September to December was only 40 per cent of normal, the abundance of later months brought it up to 99.5 per cent of normal. The holdings in the five reservoirs of the Yakima River system in March were 550,000 acre feet, compared with 725,000 acre feet last year. This difference in volume was not significant, as the reservoirs fill easily on the spring runoff.

The depth of snow was 25 feet in Chinook Pass and 13 feet in Snoqualmie Pass.

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Marjan Zyndram Koscialkowski
Premier of Poland

Office Machine Lease Is Declared Illegal

(Continued from Page 1)

bond was held constitutional. In a unanimous opinion the tribunal affirmed a ruling by the Illinois Supreme Court on Oct. 14, upholding the act.

The law had been attacked by the Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company. Judgments against bonds the surety company supplied for the G. H. Cross Company, a Chicago commission dealer, were granted by the state court.

Burden to Commerce

The surety company contended the law was a "burden" on interstate commerce. Illinois replied it was a proper "exercise of police power." Commission dealers were required by it to obtain a $10 license and post a $5000 bond.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and three other lines lost their contention that coal mined in Pennsylvania and sold in Ohio should pay interstate freight rates instead of lower charges prescribed by the Ohio Utilities Commission.

In a unanimous opinion, the tribunal affirmed a ruling by a three-judge Federal District Court in southern Ohio, upholding the state rates.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company had contended that since its product was shipped by company-owned barges and trains into Ohio, the transportation to its destination should bear the lower intrastate rates.

The Erie, Baltimore & Ohio and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroads joined the Pennsylvania in protesting the lower charges.

Well Dug Downtown In California Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — California's capital prides itself on being "citified," yet well-diggers have dug a well in the center of the business district.

Equipment similar to oil-drills was set up on the sidewalk in front of a store to be supplied with water. The well is 270 feet deep and approximately 10 days were required to complete the work.

Water from the well, second to be drilled in the downtown district, will be pumped to the store roof in summer, cooling off the entire building and providing cheap and efficient air-conditioning.

Belgian Premier Visits Warsaw To Re-enforce Amity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, April 27—Arrival of Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium to return the state visit made several weeks ago by Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland, underlines the renewed cordiality of two smaller powers drawn together by recent unrest in Europe.

Prime Minister Marjan Zyndram Koscialkowski greeted the visitor, who is scheduled to remain two days.

The Rhineland crisis, shaking the Locarno peace settlement of 1925, struck at Poland on the east, and at Belgium on the west. Both countries occupy difficult positions at military cross-roads of Europe. Their representatives strengthened the new cordiality during the Locarno conversations following Reichsführer Hitler's Rhineland coup.

Even before the Rhineland remilitarizing, Poland and Belgium had been exchanging courtesies. Mr. Beck visited Brussels a few days before Herr Hitler's manifesto to the Locarno powers.

This rapprochement is a natural development for the former World War allies. Belgium on the West and Poland on the East have to reckon with their German neighbor, whose friendliness of some months ago with Poland was somewhat cooled by the Rhineland action. While a Polish-Belgian alliance could not of itself represent security against possible German belligerence, observers here believe both countries recognize the value of maintaining the most cordial relations.

In the background stands France, traditionally a guarantor of both Belgium and Poland against Germany. Belgian-Polish friendship therefore fits into the evolving shifts of European diplomacy following the Rhineland blow against the Versailles-Locarno concept of security.

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Flying for Peace Set as World Aim By Ruth Nichols

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27 — A dramatic appeal to the people of all countries to join with aviators in stretching wings of peace around the world was made by Miss Ruth Nichols at a luncheon April 24 given in her honor by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Miss Nichols, radiant and serene, emerged from the six months' retirement which followed the crash of her airplane last autumn and permitted her first public appearance to be utilized by the league in its campaign for 50,000,000 signatures from the people of the world demanding that governments cease war.

To a woman reporter Miss Nichols confided that she was "going to Maine to ride horseback and forget all about this interlude." And to the audience she spoke characteristically of the experiences of other fliers. Of herself she said only that flying at night under the stars she had become conscious of the space and eternity of the harmony of the spheres and their order.

Stepping Stones to Peace

"Control, co-ordination and balance are the most important things in our lives," said Miss Nichols. If we have a true sense of unselfishness and co-operation in our own lives we shall be able to do away with war. But if individuals find themselves unable to establish order in their own lives then how can nations, the aggregations of individuals, have order on a large scale."

Miss Nichols concluded by mentioning the Lindbergh "We" and asked for a linking of the wings of peace around the world "in the spirit of 'We' not I."

Miss Laura Ingalls approved Miss Nichols idea of "flying for peace" and appealed to people everywhere "to help women get their chance to help the airplane to help peace."

Lieut. Commander Frank M. Hawks remarked that it is not enough to fly for peace but that aviators really ought to take lessons in elocution so that they would be able to tell jokes and make the persons among whom they land feel in a friendly mood.

The War Side of Flying

Linton Wells pictured the war side of flying, speaking as a man who from the air has viewed 20 wars and revolutions and "hopes" that he will never encounter another but "fears" that he will. Mr. Wells charged European nations with building airplanes for the one purpose of spreading death and destruction among one another and of making war upon "helpless, unresisting noncombatants, women, children and old men not in uniform."

Tribute was paid to Miss Nichols by other fliers, including Mrs. Blanche Noyes, Commander John W. Iseman, and Capt. "Casey" Jones, together with Miss Mabel Vernon and Mrs. Lionel Sutro, chairman of the New York branch of the league.

Reopening Churches Asked of Cardenas

MEXICO, D. F., April 25 (AP)—A petition of 11,000 Roman Catholic residents of the State of Queretaro, asking that churches in that State be reopened, came before President Cárdenas today.

Simultaneously, dispatches from the State of Chihuahua said that the Legislature there had tightened restrictions on Roman Catholic services, amending regulations to permit only one priest for the entire State of almost 500,000 inhabitants, instead of one for each 100,000 persons, previously permitted to officiate.

The Federal Government has maintained a policy of leaving the question of reopening churches to local authorities.

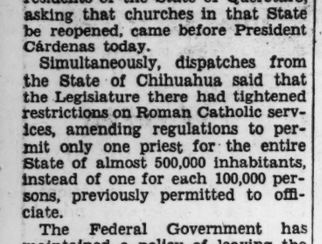
Queretaro officials were said to have refused reopening of the churches until Roman Catholics, who have opposed the government's socialistic education program, agreed to send their children to public schools.

This, they contended, constituted "religious persecution."

Medal List Announced By Franklin Institute

PHILADELPHIA, April 27 (AP)—Announcement of the 1936 medal awards of the Franklin Institute for ingenuity and skill, invention and discovery, was made here recently. The awards will be formally presented May 20.

Awards include: Edward Longstreth Medal, Dr. Alfred V. DeForest, Magnaflux Corporation, associate professor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Elmer A. Sperry Jr., vice-president, Sperry Products, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis Edward Levy Medal, Mayo Dyer Hersey, Brown University; Elliott Cresson Medal, Dr. George O Crume Jr., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York City, and Dr. Robert J. Van de Graaff, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



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Michigan's Centenary Is Marked by Many Local Celebrations

Cities and towns of state emphasize their own regional history in more than 150 events already held with prospects of about 100 more during the current year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Thrown entirely upon their own resources when the State failed to provide adequate funds for a centennial celebration, scores of Michigan communities have responded by staging elaborate local programs which emphasize their own regional history in their own way.

Designed to cover two years, the celebration opened Jan. 26, 1935. The observance marks the period during which Michigan was functioning as a State before being admitted to the Union. A dispute with Ohio over a boundary line delayed until Jan. 26, 1837, the actual admission of Michigan to the Union, and the closing of the centenary program will commemorate that event.

Appropriated $20,000

In authorizing the two-year observance, the Legislature appropriated less than $20,000 for all purposes. This was recognized as no more than enough to defray administration expenses of the Michigan Centennial Joint Committee, so the responsibility of carrying out the celebration program was offered to the villages, towns and cities of the Wolverine State. They were asked to co-operate by celebrating the occasion in any way they pleased.

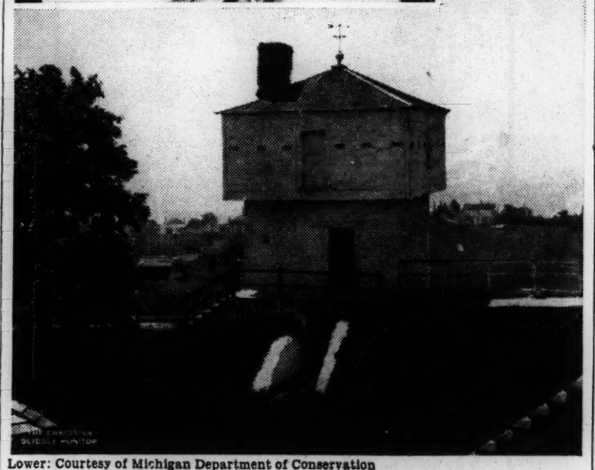
The plea met with an enthusiastic response in a large number of communities. Records of the Centennial Joint Committee show that more than 150 civic celebrations were held during 1935, besides an unrecorded number of programs arranged by schools, churches, clubs, patriotic organizations, etc.

Parades and Picnics

Pageants, parades, homecomings, and picnics were the most common. These, however, were frequently ramified by interesting supplementary events. Committees often secured community-wide interest in ransacking attics and other store rooms for heirlooms, antiques, and historical documents which were placed on exhibit in downtown store windows. In certain cases these collections of relics served as the nucleus for local historical museums.

Most of the community celebrations lasted about three days. Attendances ranged all the way from 2500 to 75,000, the Centennial Joint Committee's records show. An especially interesting case was that of the village of Pinckney. With a population of only 417 persons, this settlement presented a historical pageant with a cast of 250 persons and a parade fully a mile long.

Among the other outstanding programs were the pageant presented by Charlevoix portraying the history of the early Mormon colony on Beaver Island, and the celebration at Tecumseh which was built about Henry Ford's gift of a reconstructed mill, Known as the Hayden mill, it was built originally 100 years ago. A practical phase in this celebration is the fact that the mill is now used to grind soy beans.



Lower: Courtesy of Michigan Department of Conservation

Figuring in Michigan's Centenary Observances

Upper Left—Princess Wabish-esh-ikwe, Descendant of an Ottawa Chief, Who Will Preside at Manistee National Forest Festival and Centennial Celebration at Manistee. Upper Right—Capitol Building at Lansing. Lower—Blockhouse at Fort Mackinac in Northern Michigan, Which Was Built by the British and Passed Into Hands of the United States After the War of 1812

'Window' Through Milky Way Discovered by Dr. Shapley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—Reporting on the discovery of a "southwest window" through which he could view the previously impenetrable length of our Milky Way galaxy, and describing what he termed "a galactic tramp," Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard College Observatory, gave astronomers real news Saturday in the final sessions of the Americ Philosophical Society.

The Milky Way is the galaxy in which our sun and its retinue of planets play a very insignificant part near the outer edge of a vast watch-shaped system. In this part of the cosmos, stars are collected together like specks in a blueberry pancake, though actually they are often several light-years apart. Observers have sought in vain for some region of the "pancake" through which they might peep at the stars beyond.

Dark Clouds Pierced

Dr. Shapley's paper was the result of work done with the new 60-inch telescope at Harvard's South African station. Here the so-called window was discovered in the southern sky. Harvard astronomers found they were able not only to pierce the clouds of dark obscuring matter concentrated in the Milky Way, but to locate some 147 new variable stars as well. These are similar to the so-called "yardsticks" used to measure the distances of stars thousands of light-years off in space.

Because they were at the fifteenth magnitude and fairly evenly distributed as are other variables of high galactic altitude, Dr. Shapley became convinced that here at last was a "peephole" in the Milky Way for which astronomers have been seeking. Peering through, he found a normal distribution of galaxies and no absorption of their light to speak of. At 15.4 magnitude he found at least one galaxy to a square degree.

Dr. Shapley also reported on a globular cluster listed in astronomical catalogues as NGC 2419 which he called a "galactic tramp." Though it is found near Andromeda and the Milky Way it belongs to neither system and apparently is wandering between Milky Way galaxy and the great spiral nebula of Andromeda. The "tramp" contains some 50,000 stars, many of which are much larger than our own sun.

Temperatures Duplicated

Members of the society also heard papers by some of the world's leading authorities on the physical sciences. With Robert A. Millikan in the chair, Dr. Percy W. Bridgman, professor of philosophy, Harvard, described methods used in his laboratories for duplicating conditions of temperature and pressure known to exist from 20 to 100 miles beneath the surface of the earth. Dr. Vladimir J. Fewkes told of Harvard expeditions to Yugoslavia where on the southern bank of the Danube a series of archaeological sites disclosed the steady growth of Neolithic culture proceeding apparently from the east.

Dr. William Lyon Phelps philosophized on the subject of every sincere pessimist having a sense of humor, taking Mark Twain as his typical example with Cervantes' Don Quixote and Shakespeare's Falstaff as other illustrations.

Dr. Joel Stebbins, director of Washburn Observatory has been using the facilities of Mount Wilson recently as well as his own telescope at Madison Wisconsin to compute the distances of various dark spaces in the Milky Way. Formerly such dark splotches in the midst of bright star fields were considered to be "holes in the sky," or places not occupied by stars.

Dr. E. D. Merrill, Harvard's new director of botanical sciences called the society's attention to Baron Palisot de Beauvois, admitted to membership in the Philosophical Society in 1792, but whose verborium of American Botany was lost. Baron de Beauvois made three collections of plants, one of West African species, one of Haitian plants and a third of middle western and southern plants.

Dr. Edgar B. Howard of University Museum reviewed the evidence which tends to place every human culture in the American southwest at the close of the last glacial epoch, the most conspicuous element of which is the occurrence of flaked stone arrows and spearpoints known as "Folsom Points." These are associated with the remains of animals now extinct in that region. "Though it is possible for men to have been in the new world at a time earlier than the last glacial advance," he said, "more evidence is needed to substantiate such a theory."

Cosmic Ray Measured

Reporting on cosmic ray measurements in the stratosphere, Dr. W. F. G. Swann of the Bartol Research Foundation reviewed what physicists have learned on the subject in the last two years from stratospheric investigations by balloon and on top of Pike's Peak. Dr. Swann stated, "vertical intensity (of the rays) increases with altitude, but attains a maximum at 57,000 feet where the intensity is 55 times sea level value. At 72,000 feet, intensity falls to 42 times sea level value."

Regarding evidence as to a possible "particle" nature for cosmic rays as opposed to present inclinations to treat them as wave prenomenon, Dr. Swann reported, "neither in stratosphere plates exposed for two hours, nor in the other plates exposed at Pike's Peak and at sea level, were there found any tracks which could be regarded as representative of particles having significance in cosmic rays."

James W. Angell, professor of economics at Columbia University, in a discussion of "The Factors Controlling Prices" proposed that an effort be made to stabilize the stock of money on a per capita basis "in order to make prices behave in more desirable ways."

Such a system of stabilization would not stabilize prices by itself, he admitted, but would reduce the factors which cause prices to alter, to a few major categories—none of which would be likely to produce large and frequent price fluctuations.

Christian City Unearthed

Prof. Henry A. Sanders of the University of Michigan Latin department, dealt with "The Text of Acts in MS. 146 of the Michigan Collection."

Prof. Charles R. Morey of Princeton University, reported the progress of excavation at Antioch-on-the-Orontes. This city, he said, was founded in 300 B. C. as the capital of the Seleucid Kingdom of Syria. By the fourth century A. D. it apparently had grown to a population of 800,000. It was the place of the first organization of the church and the point of radiation of early Christian missions, and by the fifth century had become not only the cultural, political and military capital of the Near East, but also the focus of eastern Christianity.

The excavations have laid bare the circus, the professor stated, the theater at the suburb of Daphne, and the theater at Antioch itself, and have brought about recovery of many pieces of statuary, inscriptions and architectural fragments.

Mexico's Youth Called To Fight for Culture

MEXICO, D. F., April 27 (AP)—A national congress for the "unification of revolutionary youth" was called today by several left wing organizations which declared in a manifesto that the fall of President Cardenas' government was near.

The proclamation said the Congress would save the work of the Mexican revolution from the "lack of orientation, anarchy and material ruin" into which "the cultural system of the country" has fallen. No definite date was set for the assembly.

'Alger Story Hero' Wills Millions to Poor

PITTSBURGH, April 27 (AP)—A fortune of more than $2,300,000 earned by Addison H. Gibson, a farm boy who struggled through poverty to wealth and success in the oil industry, goes to the poor and needy under the terms of his will.

Mr. Gibson was born 75 years ago, the son of a storekeeper at Elderton, Penna. He passed on a week ago in Tulsa, Okla., a millionaire and the head of a half dozen oil companies.

His will was filed for probate April 24. It stipulated the bulk of his estate should be used to aid the impoverished and to help deserving young men obtain a college education.

Mr. Gibson directed the estate be set up as a trust fund to be known as the Addison H. Gibson Foundation. He set aside approximately $190,000 for relatives and friends. All the remainder of the estate, valued at $2,500,000, goes to charity.

He expressed preference the money should benefit persons residing in western Pennsylvania, but added: "I do not limit my trustees to such persons, however." Of the other half of the trust, he stipulated: "I want them (the trustees) to make loans to worthy young men desiring to obtain a college education, but without sufficient funds or resources to do so. I want them to select the individuals to be given this assistance."

The trustees are Earl F. Reed and Earl A. Morton, Pittsburgh attorneys, and the Commonwealth Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

National Museum For New Zealand To Open in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Construction of the National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum in Wellington, capital of New Zealand, has been completed, and the building will be opened in July.

Completion of this great building, which occupies a commanding site and in front of which stands an imposing campanile with a carillon, marks an important advance in the cultural development of the Dominion.

Adaptation of Greek Style

The new block of buildings puts Wellington in line with other worthily-equipped capitals. A tract of nine acres was set aside for the building and the carillon tower, and the structure cost £162,000. Built in reinforced concrete with a facing of New Zealand stone, it is designed in modern adaptation of a Greek style.

The façade is 247 feet in breadth and the depth is 267 feet; the height of the front parapet is 52 feet. The museum portion of the block contains Maori hall, 139 feet long, 49 feet wide and 61 feet high. Here will be housed many Maori treasures which hitherto it has been impossible to display properly, including a house with ornate carvings, and canoes of historic interest.

It may be expected that this hall will rival the great collection in the Auckland War Memorial Museum. There are seven other museum halls.

In the art gallery section there is provision for the headquarters of the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts, which will hold its annual exhibitions there. Besides several galleries for the purposes of the academy, there is a series of 23 linked galleries, which will constitute the National Gallery of New Zealand. There is a liberal equipment of workshops, laboratories and storerooms, and a hall fitted with cinema equipment for lectures in natural science and art.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

and in general overintensified regulation rather than increased self-government, which industry had come to expect.

Within Its Own House

Apart from the New Deal-Chamber feud, the Chamber has an internal issue. The Automobile Manufacturers' Association has resigned from the Chamber, because the Chamber, composed of its variegated parts, sponsored truck regulation. The absence of the mammoth A. M. A. at the very start creates a possible schism in the united business front asked by Mr. Fay.

The Chamber hopes that before the convention is over, it can announce the restoration of the A. M. A. to the fold.

Likes Some Things

The Chamber, constituted of 1151 chambers of commerce throughout the nation, does not blanket everything the New Deal stands for with opposition. Last year Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber and personal friend of the President, stated that the Chamber favors such measures as these:

The reciprocal trade agreement of the Government; respect for collective bargaining rights of employees (but not the Wagner Labor Bill); expansion of the army and navy and air force.

Leftward—France and Spain Vote

Left was the word today in France and Spain.

Communists registered sharp gains in France's general elections.

Communists, Syndicalists and workers in general registered resounding victories in the Spanish election of 473 electors who on May 10 will help choose a President.

Both Extremes

In France extremists of both the Right and Left made definite gains. Next Sunday, when those who failed to gain a majority will seek merely a plurality, it is expected that the Leftist tide will be even more pronounced. The reason lies partly in the fact that the Popular Front, composed of Communists, Socialists and Radical Socialists, will combine behind whichever of its candidates received the most votes.

Leftist Tide Strong

The turnout in Spain, as yet incompletely tabulated, showed that the tide of labor solidarity and radicalism is running strong. Many there are who see Spain rushing pell-mell toward civil revolution. The Azaña Government, which is riding the whirlwind, is fencing and jousting, seeking to pass reforms in an orderly manner. The workers, however, insist upon reforms that seem to demand confiscation of property, and the Azaña Government has never indicated that it countenanced such a degree of radicalism. The only means of stemming the onsweep to the Left in Spain is believed to be for the Azaña Government to jettison its radical allies and join forces with the Center or the Right.

Italo-Ethiopian—'Civilization' Continues Drive

Addis Ababa—From Italian planes fluttered pamphlets which read:

"Our mission is to occupy Addis Ababa and Ethiopia for Civilization."

At the same time, Ethiopian officials, with the taste of "civilization" acrid in their mouths, address pleas to the world against Italian use of poison gas.

Italy settles down, lengthens its expectation of victory from three days to two weeks—the time estimated for Blackshirts to reach Addis Ababa. The big push of the war started at sunrise, with 15,000 Fascist troops in 1000 trucks hitting the Imperial Highway out of Dessye to the capital.

General Graziani's southern troops are deep in the worst battles of the war. Sasa Baneh, 160 miles southeast of Harar, is being surrounded by three Italian columns—General Agostini on the east at Bulaleh, General Verne on the northwest at Daggah Bur, and General Frusci on the south, beating back Ethiopian troops at the fork of the Fafan and Jerer Rivers.

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Extremes Gain as French Ballot for New Deputies

(Continued from Page 1)

tremes of nationalistic conservatism and Communism. The first is the troubled international situation. Many voters who normally would have voted Radical Socialist, transferred their support to the Right, because of apprehension over the Rhineland occupation and because of opposition to the policy of sanctions against Italy.

Plenty of Fear of Fascism

On the other hand fear of Fascism—inspired by activities of the French Nationalistic Leagues and inflated by the Left parties for electioneering purposes — undoubtedly played a large part in the increased number of votes obtained by the Communists.

The polling appears to have been heavy with the abstention of only about 15 per cent instead of the usual 18 or 20 per cent.

Only a few minor disturbances marked the otherwise complete calm of the voting.

Depression Combines With New War Talk To Bring Out Large Vote

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PARIS, April 27—Sharp Communist gains in Paris and the industrial suburbs, and a pronounced Leftist trend elsewhere in the country, arose today in returns from France's first vote for a new Chamber of Deputies.

Failure of candidates in at least two-thirds of the 618 districts to receive the clear majority necessary for election, however, as indicated by incomplete returns, left the results in doubt until next Sunday's run-off elections.

Leftists Expect to Win

In these close contests the Leftists, by consolidating their forces, were expected to emerge victorious, with a small majority for the "Front Populaire" ("Popular Front") of Communists, Socialists and Radical Socialists indicated for the new Chamber.

The Radical Socialist Party, strongest unit of the Popular Front, was also the dominant party in the old Chamber.

Official returns for 605 of the 618 districts reported that 179 deputies were elected, with 426 run-off elections necessary. The Leftist parties won 62 seats, nine of them Communist, the Center 61 and the Rightists 56.

Other Results

The Nationalist Right Wing gained strength, as well as the Extreme Left, and the Socialists and Center parties appeared to bear the heaviest losses.

The Communists, however, with nine deputies already elected, compared to their representation of 10 in the old Chamber, were expected to win as many as 40 places as a result of their strong showing in other districts.

Anxiety over the possibility of war and discontent because of the business depression made the balloting one of the heaviest in the history of France. A record number of 4807 candidates ran for the 618 seats in the Chamber.

Anti-devaluation sentiment was demonstrated as Paul Reynaud and Raymond Patenôtre (American-born), leading advocates of revaluation of the franc, were thrown into a run-off election, although they were elected on the first ballot in 1932.

All leaders of the Popular Front were elected in yesterday's first ballot.

Cabinet Members' Fate

In addition to Foreign Minister Flandin, the members of the Cabinet who won clear majorities on the first ballot were:

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs George Mandel (Ind.); Minister of Commerce Georges Bonnet (Rad. Soc.); Minister of Labor Louis Frossard (Ind.); Minister of Navy François Piétri (Left Rep.); Minister of Agriculture Paul Thellier (Left Rep.); Minister of Merchant Marine Louis de Chappedelaine (Rad. Left), and Minister of Pensions René Besse (Left Rep.)

Those who will stand in the run-off elections include Minister of Education Henri Guernut (Rad. Soc.); Minister of Colonies Jacques Stern (Rad. Soc.); Minister of Justice Yvon Delbos (Rad. Soc.), and Minister of Air Marcel Déat (Soc. Ind.)

Other members of the Cabinet are in the French Senate or were not candidates yesterday. Minister of Health Louis Nicolle (Rep. Soc), a deputy in the last Parliament, did not seek re-election.

Herriot Must Stand Again

The major upset came at Lyon where Edouard Herriot, former premier and former president of the Radical Socialist Party who was elected with a majority of 2800 in the 1932 first ballot, ran 600 votes behind the Nationalist candidate. The outcome was left for the run-off, with M. Herriot's supporters plainly worried.

Edouard Daladier, another former premier and now president of the powerful Radical Socialists, was re-elected on the first ballot at Orange, and was expected to make a strong bid for the premiership if the Popular Front, of which he has been a leader, piles up a strong majority in the chamber.

Blum Re-Elected

Léon Blum, outstanding Socialist chief and another Leader of the Popular Front, who was attacked and beaten recently by a group of young Royalists, was re-elected to the Chamber in the Narbonne district.

The country was quiet generally during the election, but one person was killed at Marseilles during an election disturbance in which demonstrators fired at a passing automobile on the Boulevard National. A second occupant of the car was wounded.

At Château Thierry, 12 Paris students who escaped in a motor truck after an election eve riot and were arrested in Meaux last night after a hot cross-country pursuit, were returned to face charges of carrying arms illegally.

Indecisive

In no election since 1906 was the first day's balloting so indecisive as yesterday's with only 179 seats decided thus far. It was estimated that 85 per cent of France's 10,000,000 voters exercised their franchise—the largest vote since the World War.

The small number of definite decisions, informed sources said, made it useless to attempt to forecast the probable makeup of the next Chamber of Deputies, which controls the rise and fall of France's Government.

The Socialists, however, were expected to emerge with about 100 seats, the same number they held in the last Chamber.

The Radical Socialists, strongest party in the old Parliament, appeared likely to lose about 30 seats, but still to maintain its leadership with about 130 places.

The Radical Socialists faced losses of their seats in many districts where their candidates ran behind the Communists or Socialist nominees, if the "discipline" of the popular front was maintained.

Under that discipline, all Leftist candidates and their supporters were required to throw their strength behind the leading Leftist, thus presenting a solid front to attempt defeat of the Rightist opponent

The Communist party organ, L'Humanité, reported Communist candidates won on first ballot in eight districts and were leading the Leftist parties in 60 others, which would make them the front candidates next Sunday.

This newspaper said that the Communist vote in yesterday's election totaled 1,500,000, as compared to 790,000 in the last parliamentary election in 1932.

With the battle of the popular front against what they regarded as the "Fascist threat" of the Rightist groups becoming the principle issue of the election, particular significance was attached to the fortunes of Fascist-inclined candidates.

Jean Renaud, chief of the "Solidarité Française," of the strong National Front groups, lost to a Communist, while Pierre Taittinger, leader of the "Jeunesses Patriotes" organization, failed to win a majority.

The Radical Socialist newspaper L'Oeuvre indicated that the Leftists considered defeat of the so-called Fascist groups the primary issue to be fought out next Sunday.

"Now let us have discipline against Fascism, above everything else," this newspaper said.

French Politics—A Maze of Parties

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

French political parties multiply in the soil of a parliamentary and electoral system favoring individualism. Only a few of the groups in the current elections are closely-knit, well-disciplined parties.

Loyalty to men rather than principles holds many of the groups together. Changes and amalgamations are frequent. Names are misleading.

The following analysis is based on a survey made by the Foreign Policy Association. Figures in parentheses give number of seats in the Chamber of the last Parliament, as of January, 1936.

Leftist Group (333)

Radical Socialists: Neither radical nor Socialist. Ardent defenders of Republic against Fascism and the Roman Catholic Church. Represents peasants, shopkeepers, small business men and government employees. Conservative Leaders—Eduard Herriot, Joseph Caillaux, Albert Sarraut (became Premier Jan. 24, 1936). Progressive Leaders—Edouard Daladier, president of the party, Pierre Cot. Party of national defense, but strongly supports collective security as embodied in League of Nations. (152)

Socialist and Republican Union: Formed in fall of 1935 from three minor Socialist groups. Joseph Paul-Boncour president. (39)

Party of Proletarian Unity: Communists excluded or resigned from official Communist Party. (10)

Communist Party (Exetreme Left): Affiliated with Third International. Voting strength concentrated in industrial suburbs of Paris and a few other industrial cities. Leader, Marcel Cachin, first Communist elected to Senate, October, 1935. (10). (Proportional representation would give party 51 instead of 10 deputies.)

Socialists: Affiliated with Second International. Léon Blum, party leader, mediates between conservative wing and extremists. Party of workers, lower middle class, peasants, low-paid government employees. Conservative leaders—Vincent Auriol, Jules Moch. Extremist leaders—Jean Zyromski, Marceau Pivert. (95)

Independent Left: Dissident Radical Socialists. (16)

Republican Socialists: Favors modified form of Capitalism. Mostly fused into Socialist and Republican Union. (5)

French Socialists: Similar to Republican Socialists. Mostly fused into Socialist and Republican Union. (3).

Socialists of France: Latest offshoot of Socialist Party, in 1933. Called "Neo-Socialists" and "Fascists of the Left." Reject doctrine of class struggle. Mostly fused in Socialist and Republican Union. (3)

Center Groups (151)

Democratic Alliance: Strongest Center party. President, Pierre Etienne Flandin. Deputies of party in Chamber elected under four subgroups: Republican Center, Louis Rollin (31); Republicans of the Left, M. Flandin, François Piétri, (32); Independents of the Left, (25); and Republicans of the Center, (7). Democratic Alliance is party of commerce and industry. Less intransigent in foreign policy than Republican Federation, which is strongest group of Right. Total Deputies (95)

Popular Democrats: Sort of Christian Socialist party. Favor liberal social legislation. Otherwise conservative. (12).

Radical Left: Independents who resigned from Radical Socialist Party because of its periodic flirtations with the Socialists. (44).

Rightist Groups (71)

Republican Federation: Headed since 1925 by Louis Marin. Represents upper bourgeoisie and big industry. Opposed to anti-clerical legislation of Third Republic, hence supported by many Roman Catholics. For private initiative versus government intervention. Nationalistic foreign policy. (42)

Republican and Social Group: Loosely organized conservative deputies, elected independently for most part. (14)

Economic, Social and Peasant Action: Loosely organized. (5)

Independents: Extreme Right. Includes Royalists, but the Royalist Party, or Action Française, has no deputies in Parliament in its own name. (10)

Extra-Parliamentary

Outside Parliament or embracing several non-parliamentary and parliamentary groups, there are important leagues. The more influential follow:

Fascist

Croix de Feu, or Cross of Fire: Leader, Col. François de la Rocque. War veterans only. Strength in 1934—200,000; in 1935—712,000. Holds secret mobilizations. Subject to ban on para-military organizations, promulgated January, 1936, but not yet applied against Croix de Feu.

National Volunteers: Sons of members of Croix de Feu.

Sympathizers with Cross of Fire: Not limited to war veterans.

Front Paysan, or Peasant Front: Green Shirts, Leader, Henri Dorgères. Farm movement using illegal methods against tax collection, mortgages, etc.

Jeunesses Patriots, or Young Patriots: Leader Pierre Taittinger. Favor more authoritarian government.

Solidarité Française, or French Brotherhood: Leader, Jean Renaud.

Francistes: Extreme Fascists. Leader, Marcel Buchard. Membership small.

Anti-Fascist

Front Populaire, or Popular Front: Formed after Bastille Day demonstration, July 14, 1935. Loose federation of all anti-Fascist parties and groups. Aims: International peace, dissolution of Fascist organizations, defense of democracy. Minimum electoral program, representing all Left groups. Nationalization of arms industry and of Bank of France. Permanent Central Committee formed by 96 organizations. Victor Basch, president of League of the Rights of Men, chairman. Popular Front nominates no parliamentary candidates in own name. Achieved anti-Fascist laws of January, 1936.

Honduran Rebels Repulsed by Planes

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, April 27 (AP)—The Honduran Government, throwing troops and bombing planes against a revolutionary movement, reported that two rebel groups were routed, leaving many casualties.

An official communique said one group of Honduran rebels, attacking the town of Paraiso, was repelled by government troops. The communique also said that four military planes flew over the revolutionaires, causing havoc with bombs and machine guns. A second rebel group, campaigning in the mountains of the Olancho district, was reported routed similarly. The rest of the country, the Government announced, was quiet and peaceful.

Travelers, arriving in Mexico City by plane, reported that revolutionaries were moving on Tegucagalpa, capital of Honduras, from three sides.

R. I. Names G.O.P. Delegates

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27 (AP)—A state convention today elected the following delegates to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, June 9: G Edward Buxton, Robert B. Dresser, Charles P. Sisson, Henry D. Sharpe, William H. Vanderbilt, Robert W. Goelet, James E. Dooley, and Ira Lloyd Letts.

Woman Pilot Claims U. S. Altitude Record

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., April 27 (AP)—Mrs. Annette Gipson of New York claimed an American women's multi-passenger altitude record for light planes by ascending 14,000 feet here yesterday.

It was the first time, officials here said, such a record has been attempted in America, adding that the French multi-passenger women's mark is 20,062 feet.

The sealed barograph, installed by William Langmead, director here, will be sent to Washington for official checking. The record attempt had the sanction of the National Aeronautical Association. The passenger was Mrs. John F. Buckman of Miami.

Freight Rates Cut For European Coal To Canadian Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Tramp Shipping Committee of London, England has decided that the St. Lawrence freight rates shall be increased by 6 cents per quarter, and outward rates for coal and coke from Britain, the United Kingdom and Continental ports to the St. Lawrence be reduced by 18 cents per ton.

It is believed here that eventually the Canadian coal importing business will benefit from the reduced freight rates. The majority of the tonnage for this season's imports has been chartered at the existing rate. Later in the season when existing charters have been used and new tonnage has to be arranged leading figures in the coal business here agree that the cut of 18 cents per ton will give them an advantage, part of which will be passed on to the consumer.

Grain men feel that the increase of six cents will mean little to them for about two months as tonnage has been chartered ahead. By then existing charters will have run out and the necessity of paying six cents more in tramp freight rates will have a definite influence on their business. They were not prepared to say whether the heavier rate could be considered serious.

Diesel Motor Trains Built by Danes For Spain and Belgium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Orders for the manufacture of Diesel motor trains for Spain and Belgium have been placed with two Danish manufacturing companies.

Those for Spain will consist of four complete equipments, each train consisting of four coaches, and each of the four motors developing 1460 horsepower, giving a maximum speed of 120 kilometers an hour. The coaches will be built in Spain from plans made by the Danish firms. Two of the trains will run on the Spanish portion of the Madrid-Paris main line, and the other two on the Madrid-Corunna section. On both sections the trains will be severely tested because of the steep gradients and the altitude at which they must run.

The Belgian State Railway has purchased two 400-440 b. h. p. 12-cylinder V-shaped Diesel motors for installation in their electric trains. These are designed to attain a speed of 140 k. m. per hour.

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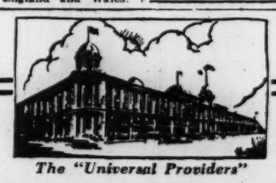
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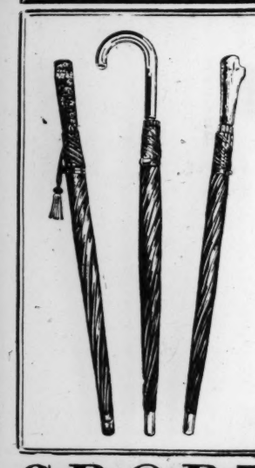
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Change of Policy In Far East Issue Hinted by Tokyo

TOKYO, April 25 (AP)—Hachiro Arita, Japan's new Foreign Minister, declared today "alarming rumors in Europe and America" concerning possibility of a Japanese-Soviet war "seem to me unjustified."

Talking to foreign correspondents, the Foreign Minister said he did not believe such a war was imminent despite "frequent unfortunate frontier disputes, occurring recently between Manchoukuo, Soviet Russia and Outer Mongolia."

"Of course, we entertain no thought of resorting to action unless others launch an aggression upon us," he asserted.

Readjustments Forecast

Mr. Arita asserted: "It is our settled conviction that stabilization of East Asia constitutes an indispensable postulate of safety for our national existence, and we consider it our sacred obligation to see peace and order preserved in these regions.

"For this, we deem it an urgent necessity to readjust the relationships of Japan, China and Soviet Russia, with Manchoukuo as a link between them. . . .

"Japan and China are bound by ties of blood and culture and must join forces for furtherance of their common prosperity and well-being, although it may be inevitable that they encounter sometimes vexing problems owing to geographical propinquity. . . .

"In western countries there are occasionally those who criticize our policy to China, but if these people could put themselves in our place, they would surely appreciate and understand our attitude."

Hint to Moscow

Mr. Arita asserted, "The fact that Soviet Russia has massed troops in eastern Siberia, around the borders of Manchoukuo, has caused great uneasiness for many of our people.

"Naturally, a withdrawal or decrease of these troops would redound to friendlier relations between Japan and Soviet Russia through removing such uneasiness.

"Although I hold this belief, I have thus far done nothing to impress this view on Soviet Russia."

The Foreign Minister said that, although there was some disquiet in Japan concerning Oriental repercussions from the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact, it was impossible that this pact should lead to a Japanese-German entente or alliance.

Russia's Increase in Arms

Mr. Arita said: "Undoubtedly some Japanese people maintain that although the Franco-Soviet pact does not apply specifically to the Far East, actually it has permitted Soviet Russia to increase its armaments in Siberia around Manchoukuo.

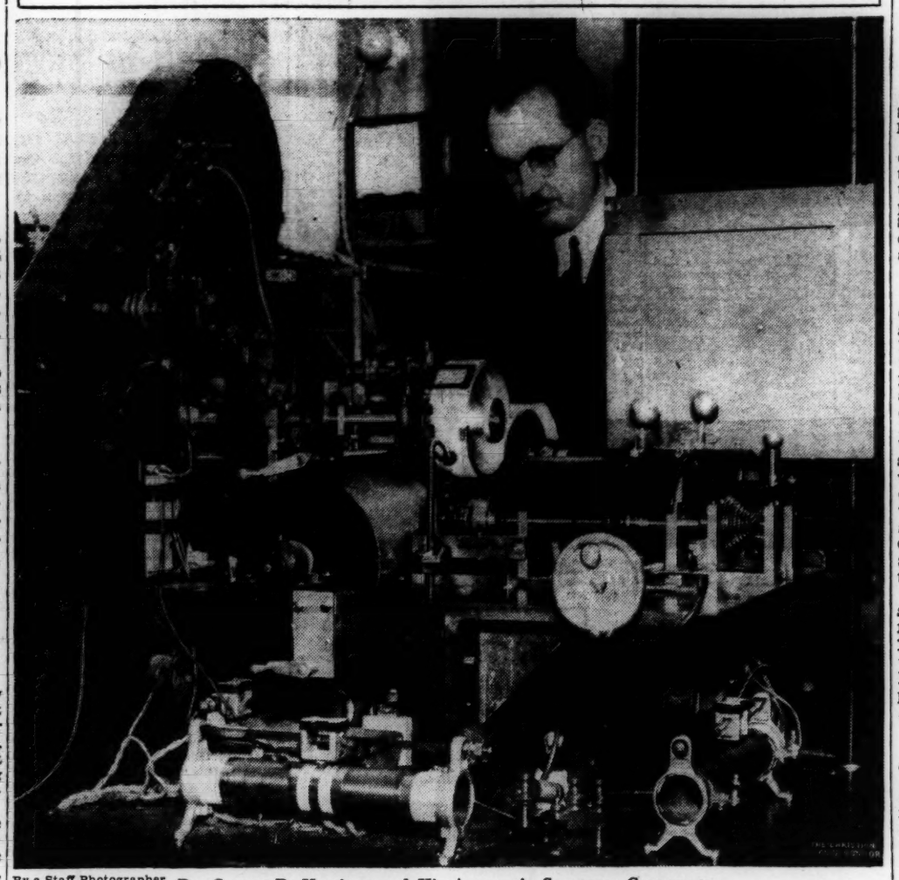
"These same people tend to favor the idea of a Japanese-German entente, but it is impossible . . . although there are many questions pending between Japan and Soviet Russia, I am confident these may be solved by amicable diplomatic negotiations."

The Foreign Minister said: "We are endeavoring to cultivate friendly relations with Great Britain, the United States and other Occidental powers, especially those in the Pacific basin.

"Recently, trade interests have been apt to cause troubles for Japan and western nations. However, I believe a proper adjustment of these commercial relations on a basis of live and let live is not difficult.

"For the sake of the world's economic rehabilitation, we are most anxious to see freedom of trade restored and an atmosphere of liberty again prevail throughout the world."

Finding the Dross in Gold



By a Staff Photographer Dr. George R. Harrison and His Automatic Spectrum Comparator

'Rainbow' Tests Disclose Pure Gold Isn't So Pure

(Continued from Page 1)

enormous lapse of time it would gradually move away from its stable position.

In this respect he bolsters the conjecture of many astronomers that some day the moon is destined to break up into a ring of broken particles such as surround the planet Saturn, the nature of which was decisively determined several years ago by spectroscopic analysis.

Methods Described

Dr. Harrison described the methods used in his Massachusetts Institute of Technology spectroscopy laboratory which have enabled him to undertake a task that, a few years ago, would have been considered impossible for one man to complete in less than 10,000 years. By "rolling up the rainbow" he is tabulating the wavelengths and spectral lines of chemical elements which, placed in the middle of a hot electric arc, give off a rainbow when examined under the spectroscope. And each element has its own distinctive spectrum lines, just as water has its own characteristic rainbow.

For each element there are thousands and often millions of very fine, characteristically spaced lines. It is the cataloguing of these lines which Technology's spectroscopy laboratory has tackled, and the principal instrument used is the spectroscope.

"Radio Receiver"

This is really a "radio receiving set" which records radio messages (lines) sent out by atoms and molecules when intense heat sets them in motion. What are called red rays are merely radio waves seven ten-millionths of a meter long, ultra-short waves, considerably shorter than those used in police broadcasting. Expressed in radio terms red light has a frequency of more than a hundred million megacycles.

Dr. Harrison told the academy that to facilitate the more speedy recording of wavelengths and intensities, Technology has constructed spectographs of unusual power, not duplicated elsewhere. One of these, a concave grating spectograph, is capable of projecting its lines as from a magic lantern over a 35-foot radius of curvature. Visiting spectroscopists have labeled it the most powerful instrument of its kind in the world. In addition, Dr. Harrison personally designed an "automatic spectrum comparator" which automatically separates these lines, finer than a human hair and almost as close together, calculating precisely their "energy levels" or wave lengths.

Actually it has no equal as a powerful tool in natural science. A chemical balance will weigh a pencil mark mark, but the spectroscope will weigh particles of matter so small that it takes many billions of them to weigh as much as a pencil mark.

Used to Weigh Stars

If the spectroscope is the most delicate balance known, it is also the most rugged. Railroads have massive scales to weigh locomotives, but the spectroscope can do more. Astronomers use it to weigh stars so heavy that hundreds of millions of worlds the size of our own would be required to balance them.

The speedometer on a modern automobile of powerful make will read up to 120 miles per hour. If higher speeds are to be measured a spectroscope must be used. It has served to measure the velocity of particles of matter traveling more than 120,000 miles an hour.

If a tape measure or thermometer to exceed the ranges of any department store product is wanted, a spectroscope can again be called into play. Distances trillions of miles into the depths of space have been plumbed and temperatures 10,000 times hotter than the hottest furnace on earth have been determined. In fact it is now seriously suggested that all tape measures and standards of length should be calibrated in terms of what the spectroscope reveals.

Uses in Industry

Industry finds many and varied uses for the spectroscope. Just as the presence of a teaspoonful of salt in a regulation sized swimming pool can be detected with this instrument, so can small quantities of a foreign element too small to be detected chemically, disclose its presence in the spectroscope. Manufacturers of alloys frequently take advantage of this knowledge by depositing in their materials small quantities of a foreign element. Then if certain castings fail and the company is sued for damages, they can readily tell whether it was their alloy or another's which was at fault. Here is a new kind of infallible trade mark.

The laboratory in which Dr. Harrison's work is being accomlished, is completely surrounded by other technology buildings which tower two stories higher. It is a windowless structure, two stories high, with a roof of sheet steel beneath which is a tar and gravel composition, then a thick layer of concrete, and four layers of asphalt with cork in between each. The walls and floor are of similar construction and inside the temperature varies less than one tenth of a degree from 72 degrees Fahrenheit, all year around. This maintenance of a constant temperature removes considerable figuring from already complicated wave length computations. Those who wish to enter the laboratory do so through three sets of very heavy air-tight doors.

10 Years of Research

If PWA funds continue to be granted to Technology to complete this survey, Dr. Harrison estimates the present cataloguing of spectrum lines of the 92 elements can be completed in about 10 years more. These basic tables are wanted in every spectroscopy laboratory in the world for the accuracy of any work done by those who use the spectroscope—astronomers, physicists, chemists, biologists—depends on the accuracy with which the spectrum lines are computed.

However, when work on the ordinary chemical elements is completed, then Technology can begin to think of tackling the spectrum lines of elements with one or two, or three or four electrons added or missing. Deuterium or heavy hydrogen was discovered when its spectrum lines failed to correspond with those of ordinary hydrogen, and indications are that such discoveries can go on almost ad infinitum. The original plates of the work done at M. I. T. will be permanently filed there, but are available at any time to recognized spectroscopists. Already M. I. T. shows signs of becoming a Mecca for such technicians, for in July it throws open its doors for the third time to an international spectroscopy conference.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on May 3, 10; June 7, 14; July 5, 12; Aug. 2, 9; shortwave station W1XAL 10:12 a. m., (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2 (no evening service during July and August), Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

New York City—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc. on May 17, June 21, July 19, Aug. 16.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.93mc, on May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on May 10, 24; June 14, 28; July 12, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on May 3, 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc on May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28.

Rift in Austria On Heimwehr Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

Troops, founded six years ago by Chancellor Dollfuss, should be disarmed and turned into a cultural organization.

He hinted that Prince von Starhemberg should follow suit with the Heimwehr in view of the forthcoming reorganization of the national defense forces.

To this challenge von Starhemberg now replied: "Only over my body will the Fascist Heimwehr be disarmed." And he added: "The Chancellor must use the Heimwehr against his so-called friends, or he will be stranded and removed by those same people."

"Democracy in Austria is high treason," he said.

Dr. Schuschnigg's so-called "friends" are a group in the Cabinet who are credited with semi-democratic tendencies. It is evident that they are making a bid to obtain reconstruction of the Government on a wider basis of popular support, and it is not anticipated that Dr. Schuschnigg will accept von Starhemberg's implied invitation to desert them.

Meanwhile von Starhemberg's opponents are attacking him on the ground that the Heimwehr is mixed up in the scandal which is being brought to light as a result of the bankruptcy of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Vienna. The Belgrade newspaper Politika recently published a list of prominent people who, it is alleged, received large sums from the Phoenix. Members of the Heimwehr are stated to have received no less than £1,800,000.

Vienna Seeks Plan To Smooth Differences Between Two Leaders

VIENNA, April 27 (AP)—Austrian Government officials, in a succession of conferences, sought a formula today to patch up the nation's internal difficulties, sharpened by the refusal of Prince Ernst von Starhemberg's private army to disband.

The powerful Vice-Chancellor delivered a plain warning to his political opponents at Horn yesterday that his Heimwehr (Home Guard)) would be dissolved "only over my body."

If his internal enemies pressed too hard, the young prince declared, there would be a "repetition of 1934," the year of Austria's brief, bloody civil war in which the Heimwehr triumphed.

Fascism vs. Clericals

That was Prince von Starhemberg's first public declaration since his Heimwehr leaders determined Saturday to keep their armed organization intact, despite opposition from Clerical and Monarchist quarters.

The issue became clearly defined as a contest between 100 per cent Fascism, as represented by von Starhemberg, and the Clerical element of the country.

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, who is closely allied to the Clerical quarters, took a moderate attitude in attempting to work out a compromise.

Prince von Starhemberg was cheered by 1200 Heimwehrmen as he "declared war on traitors" in a spirit similar to that of 1934, when his private army smashed Socialism in Vienna and suppressed the Hitlerite Nazis.

Schuschnigg Replies

Declaring that false friends surrounded Chancellor Schuschnigg, the Prince declared: "The Chancellor knows the Heimwehr is his best bodyguard and will use its power against persons who mask as his friends, but actually are enemies of Austria."

Von Starhemberg declared there were three possible courses for Austria, continuation of the authoritarian state, Nazism or Communism. The Heimwehr is determined to preserve the Fascist system.

Apparently in answer to Von Starhemberg, Dr. Schuschnigg declared in an address last night at Baden, "Austria is not Italy, and Austrians are not Fascists."

The chancellor spoke at the unveiling of a memorial to the late Chancellor Engelbert Dolfuss, who was assassinated in the Nazi putsch of 1934.

Device Takes Picture Of Tiny Vibrations

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 27 (AP)—Can a jolt or jar photograph itself? Yes, is the answer of the vibrometer, invention of 24-year-old George W. Jacobus.

With the new instrument, the youthful inventor has obtained pictures of street car vibrations, building oscillations and the almost imperceptible movements caused by a roomful of workers.

The vibrometer detects and measures vibrations by means of a light beam projected through a slit upon a mirror, which floats in a pool of mercury contained in a cell hermetically sealed and located at the bottom of the instrument.

The light is reflected from the mirror, passes through a slit at the back of the instrument and is focused on a film which is run by a 24-hour clock mechanism connected with a circumferential scale divided into hours. Vibration is transmitted through the body of the instrument to the mirror causing the light spot, which comes to an approximate focus at the back slit, to move.

Filipinos Face Famine

MANILA, April 27 (AP) — Widespread suffering from hunger among Filipinos of Pangasinan Province due to the serious rice shortage was reported today by National Assemblyman Eugenio Perez. He reported that the situation was desperate. Typhoons destroyed and wrecked the rice crop in two successive seasons. President Manuel Quezon authorized the new rice commission to import grain from China free of duty.

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With the Bonus Not Yet Paid New Pension Talk Develops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25— Possibility of future pension legislation for World War veterans again came to the surface here today in the backstage competition among the various veteran organizations for the support of the bulk of the men who served in 1917 and 1918.

The National Tribune, a paper which started as the official organ of the G. A. R. over 60 years ago but which now caters to all veterans, featured an insistent demand for such legislation on the front page of its latest issue under the title "Pensions Are Inevitable."

This latest move in the pension situation served here to recall the fact that the American Legion, largest of the veterans organizations, was forced finally to capitulate to the bonus movement, after over a decade of opposition, when the rival organizations began to increase their membership at the expense of the Legion by their energetic advocacy of the bonus.

While there has as yet been no significant pension demand within the Legion itself, the Veterans of Foreign Wars has officially espoused the issue. Outside observers of veterans' affairs have considered their move as primarily another effort to attract membership away from the Legion, while the move of the National Tribune, they hold, is similarly an effort to increase its circulation among Legion members.

The question immediately raised in the minds of observers is whether the conservative Legion leadership will be any more successful in holding its membership against the pension move than it was in holding it against the bonus.

Affirmative Answer Seen

At the moment the answer would appear to be in the affirmative. With the single exception of the Legion convention of 1922, the pension question has never been raised in a national Legion convention. In that year it was raised and rejected. The absence of the subject from the convention agenda in other years means that the pension forces have been unable to carry a single state Legion convention for the issue. Under Legion bylaws any resolution endorsed by a state convention automatically comes before the national convention.

It would be incorrect to state that the Legion is opposed. Rather, the question has never been raised officially within the Legion in recent years. The World War Association of Disabled Veterans, a smaller, but influential organization, takes a similar position. Its president, M. A. Harlan, recently informed President Roosevelt that there was no organized demand within his organization for monthly payments to all.

On the other side of the fence, however, is the aggressive drive of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for pensions, now aided by an editorial campaign in the National Tribune.

It is assumed that the outcome of the movement will depend entirely on the reaction within the ranks of the Legion. Congress refused to pass the bonus so long as the Legion took that same position. But when the Legion went over to the bonus Congress promptly capitulated.

Response Is Studied

Judging from that experience with the bonus, congressional quarters believe that so long as the Legion can hold its membership without supporting pensions, general pensions for World War veterans can be resisted. But it is stated that should the Legion either lose numerical strength to V. F. W., or endorse pensions to hold its membership, the country's experience with Civil War and Spanish War Veterans would be repeated.

For this reason the effect on Legion membership is being watched closely by congressional leaders. It is believed too soon yet to be able to predict the result, but another two or three years will probably tell the story.

In regard to the time element, the National Tribune editorial cogently points out:

"In 1890, when the first Civil War general pension bill was enacted the average age of the men who fought to defend the Union was 46. In 1920 the men who served in the Spanish War had reached the average age of 46, and they were granted pensions. Only a few years must pass before the average age of the World War veterans will be 46."

Heligoland Frigate Made Hiker Hostel In Danish Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Hikers in Denmark have been given the use of the historic frigate "Jutland," which figured in the Battle of Heligoland in 1864, as a hostel.

The Government has also given walkers in Denmark the beautiful Horse Guards Barracks, now no longer used by the soldiery.

The frigate is to be permanently moored near the center of the capital. All those who can show that they are members of a foreign hikers union are entitled to spend the night there or in any Danish hostel on payment of 50 øre, a little less than 6d. per night. The Danish hikers union also plans hiking tours throughout Denmark.

More rigorous regulations have now been made for guides to foreign tourists, and an examination is necessary for all wishing to act as guides. No one is allowed to act as guide without having first obtained permission from the Chief Constable. All guides must wear a special badge and their fees are fixed by the Chief Constable. The certificate can be withdrawn if the guide proves incompetent or unworthy.

Lehman Advises $30,000,000 Bonds To Help Jobless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25—Recommendations by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for another bond issue of $30,000,000 for unemployment relief, and an additional appropriation of $10,000,000 out of general funds for jobless aid, are before the Legislature today, having been transmitted to the lawmakers in a special message.

They came as a surprise and in the face of a lack of commitments by leaders of the legislative body. If acted upon favorably, it would mean that New York State would have appropriated $260,000,000 for relief in the last five years.

Indications here were that the Legislature "would think long and hard" before authorizing a referendum on this bond issue. On the other hand, they find themselves in a difficult position, being placed "on the spot" if they refuse to authorize it, since Governor Lehman declared that both the appropriations and the bond issue were necessary, because unless the $10,000,000 was provided, the State might find itself without funds to take care of the unemployed destitute next autumn and winter.

Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat, Republican chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said when Governor Lehman's message was read in the Assembly that he wondered where the Legislature could find the $10,000,000 asked for, while Assemblyman Laurens M. Hamilton (R) of Rockland County, declared the Governor had failed in his budget to either suggest or appropriate sufficient funds to take care of the needy for the fiscal year.

Relief cost the State more than $4,000,000 a month in 1934 and 1935, and the Governor's message said that in the past few months expenditures had jumped to about $6,000,000 for each month. The Governor believed that this cost might be reduced to some extent this summer and autumn, but that the average cost for 1936 would be at the rate of about $5,500.000 a month, or "$66,000,000 from Feb. 1, 1936, to Feb. 1, 1937."

Recalling that the State had authorized a bond issue of $55,000,000 unemployment relief at the last general election, Governor Lehman explained that the State did not make any direct expenditure of relief funds and that the money it provided was used to relieve the cities and localities of part of the burden of relief within the municipalities.

"Any failure of the State to make available sufficient funds to carry its share of relief under the provisions of the Wicks Act will, therefore, not only cause untold misery on our needy unemployed, but place an insupportable burden on the localities," he said.

Champions All

Joe Beauprez and His Grand Champion Steer
This Member of the 4-H Club From Lafayette, Colo., Saw His Steer Picked as Grand Champion of the National Western Stock Show at Denver, Colo.

Denver Stock Show Throws Spotlight On Youthful Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—The future of the livestock industry in the West seems to be in good hands. The young folk walked off with most of the honors at the National Western Stock Show here recently. Throughout the eight-day exhibit, which was one of the best-attended events of its kind in many years, boy and girl members of 4-H clubs occupied the limelight.

One 17-year-old boy from Lafayette, Colo., Joe Beauprez, won three club prizes and climaxed the day by seeing his steer named the grand champion of the show.

William M. Jardine, former Secretary of Agriculture, who viewed the 4-H club activities with enthusiasm, remarked that "they will save the farming industry in this country."

More than 1000 carloads of blue ribbon cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses were brought to the show from some 30 states. Sales amounted to $3,000,000.

Of particular interest was the brisk demand for good horses, especially of the draft variety, and the evidence of a renewed stress on improvement of quality in all livestock.

Competition was keen, fat stocks were in demand, prices were high and an optimistic tone was apparent among the record-breaking number of visitors.

Immunity Clause For Congressmen Is Under Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—A local campaign of criticism of members of Congress for abuse of their constitutional immunity from arrest resulted here today in notice by Representative Clarence E. Hancock (R) of New York that he would introduce an amendment to the Constitution to repeal the immunity.

This move followed the recent efforts of Representative Marion A. Zioncheck (D) of Washington to avoid a fine of $25 for speeding at 70 miles an hour on one of the capital city's busiest thoroughfares. The Zioncheck incident climaxed a long series involving flouting of local laws and police ordinances by members of Congress who have used their congressional status as license to ignore laws which they themselves originated and which are enforced on ordinary citizens.

The Immunity Clause

The Constitution provides:

"They (the Senators and Representatives) shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses and in going to and returning from the same; . . ."

Experts on the Constitution explain that when the drafters wrote this provision that they had in mind the danger that a political party might contrive to have a member of the opposition arrested on civil charges which would prevent his appearance on a crucial vote. It is said that it was certainly never intended to provide members with a license to violate with impunity elementary rules of civic order.

Abuse Threatens Order

The abuse has reached the point here where police officials say that enforcement of traffic laws is threatened with complete breakdown. There are over 500 members of Congress whose cars carry special license plates advertising their congressional status. When a car bearing one of these plates is found by police parked in front of a fire hydrant, or in a no-parking area, or is seen running through red stop lights or exceeding the speed limit the police look the other way. They say it is worth their job to attempt to arrest a member of Congress.

Local indignation is particularly intense since the District of Columbia is governed by Congress and it is the members of Congress themselves who provide the authority for the laws which they ignore.

Should Set Example

In announcing that he will introduce a repeal of the immunity clause, Mr. Hancock said that "Congressmen ought to be held to strict accountability for obeying the laws—more so than any other citizen."

The Washington Post has carried a series of articles detailing incidents of law-breaking by the country's lawmakers under the title "You Can't Arrest Me." Responsible members of Congress have agreed that the situation is wrong and that members of Congress should set an example of obedience to law, not violation. There is a question, however, whether Mr. Hancock's proposed remedy is not too drastic.

There is legal precedent, it is pointed out, for considering violation of traffic ordinances as "breach of the peace." If this could be definitely established by a resolution of Congress it is felt that it would prevent continuation of the present abuse without nullifying a provision of the Constitution which was written for a good reason and might conceivably be important in the future.

Kitchener, Ont., Boasts Of No Child Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That there has been no child accident fatality in Kitchener, Ont., for four years was the statement recently made here by H. Ballantyne, director of the department of physical and safety education for the public schools of that city, as he outlined the safety campaign that is attracting attention throughout the country.

Believing that safety is part of a real education, Kitchener begins its campaign in the lowest forms in the schools. The safety program includes safety games, contests, tests with miniature traffic lights system, practical tests in street crossing at main points where children cross streets coming to or going from school, seasonal talks with cards showing hazards, fire drills where certain exits are blocked, safety discussion periods, accident records system, first aid and artificial respiration.

Jersey Jobless Hold Assembly Hall in 'Siege'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 25—Grim seriousness characterized the mood of the jobless "army of occupation" here today as it settled down to a week-end siege in the Assembly chamber, determined to hang on until the Legislature meets on Monday to take up again the question of unemployment relief funds. Spokesmen for the men and women reiterated their determination to "sit tight" and continue to press their demands for relief aid.

Commenting on a statement by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman that the State had no money earmarked for relief and that he could not divert money from school or other funds save "to repel invasion or suppress insurrection," spokesmen for the unemployed in a mock session of the "Assembly" today declared this was an "insurrection, and if they do not realize it today, they soon will."

Senators in Conference

While the jobless continue to hold out here, members of the Senate and Assembly are in conference in Newark, where, in a five-hour session yesterday, they adopted a legislative program that would place relief in the hands of the municipalities with state assistance. At the same time it was indicated that no immediate action in providing relief funds could be expected from the legislators—was not to be expected, perhaps—until after primary day on May 19.

This, at least, was the interpretation political observers and leaders of the Workers' Alliance encamped in the Assembly chamber placed on the Newark announcement, in which the Rev. Dr. Lester H. Clee said progress had been made and that the legislative conferees were confident they would arrive at "a proper solution of the problem that would provide not only for those on relief, but also for the relief of real estate."

Neither Dr. Clee nor other lawmakers participating in the conference would indicate details of their program.

State Senator John C. Barbour of Passaic County, president of the Senate, said he expected the measure would be ready for action in the Senate on Monday night.

Up to Municipalities

Under the measures agreed upon, administration of relief would be primarily in the hands of the municipalities, he said, adding that determination of who should be on relief and how much relief should be allowed would be left entirely to local authorities. The residence requirement would be cut from the poor law provision of five years to the present emergency relief administration provision of one year.

The unemployed encamped in the Assembly Chamber were vocal in their expression of dissatisfaction with the outcome of the Newark conference, their authorized spokesmen declaring that lawmakers were marking time to delay action in providing relief funds until after the primaries.

The food supply of the "army" is meanwhile falling off and the demand for "direct action" is becoming stronger. One member passed on in a local hospital last night, due, it was charged, to privations he suffered in connection with the "hunger march" on the capitol. Jobless leaders declared they would hold the Assembly Chamber until the lawmakers resumed their session, when, they said, they would evacuate the Chamber immediately.

Will Force Action

They made it clear that their occupation of the Chamber was intended only to force some legislative action.

"We might as well go to jail where the State would have to feed us as to sit back peacefully and have the lawmakers do nothing," a spokesman declared.

Radical agitators from New York City and from the industrial centers of northern New Jersey appeared here today for the first time, but leaders of the Workers' Alliance issued orders that no member of the protest group was to assume any authority not delegated to the alliance itself.

Calls for Diamonds Put Kimberley Mine Back Into Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KIMBERLEY, S. Af. — Termination of a depression in the South African diamond fields comes with the reopening of the famous Dutoitspan mine at Kimberley. Four years ago all the diamond mines at Kimberley were closed down owing to the collapse of the market for precious stones, and since then Kimberley has been struggling with adversity.

The little town bore its misfortune bravely and, far from losing confidence in the future, established one of the most efficient airdromes in the country.

The reopening of the mine is only a step toward recovery, but it will mean the re-employment of a large number of men. It also has a wide significance, for the diamond market is one of the most reliable gauges of world buying power, and if the diamond market is looking up it means that world buying power also is increasing.

In reopening the mine, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers Company, predicted that mining activities in Kimberley would steadily expand if the world only settled down to a period of peace.

Latvian-Anglican Churches Discuss Closer Affiliations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Dr. T. Grünbergs Archbishop of the Lutheran Church in Latvia, and Dean A. Kundzins recently returned here from England, where they had discussions with leading members of the Anglican Church concerning the establishment of closer relations between the Anglican and Latvian churches.

Quotes From Congress

Flood Plans a Pork Barrel?—G-Men and WPA Probe—Lace Competition—'Brain Trusters' Lauded—G. O. P.'s Professors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.), Michigan:

I cannot escape the feeling that if we ever write a policy proposal such as is now contemplated in the commerce committee, which in general terms accepts complete and unlimited federal responsibility for all flood conditions in the United States, we will not only have bashed in one end of the Treasury but we will have laid the groundwork for a renewal of the old logrolling legislative methods and the production of the old porkbarrel appropriation bills, which were the curse of Congress and the country until they were curbed.

Senator Rush D. Holt (D.), West Virginia:

I have been reading in the newspapers quite a little bit about the G-men, and how they have tracked down lost property and how they find things which are gone. I feel that the United States should employ some of those G-men to find out what became of the resolution to investigate the Works Progress Administration.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D), New York:

It is perfectly amazing to contemplate how many laws have been enacted to increase the power of the Federal Government in the apprehension of criminals. Law and order never break down when it comes to the application of the Department of Justice through the Bureau of Investigation.

Senator Jesse H. Metcalf (R), Rhode Island:

The 19,000 workers in the lace mills are very much alarmed over the prospect of being added to the already large army of unemployed by the inability of their employers to continue business in face of foreign competition.

Representative Charles J. Colden (D) California:

Thoughtless partisans may sneer and dub them "brain trusters," but these are the prophets of a new order leading the way to the rescue of neglected millions from poverty, decadence and anarchy, and future generations will exalt their achievements to a secure place in the pages of our nation's history.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D), North Carolin. :

If it takes 52 college professors or brain trusters or bone-head trusters, or whatever you call them, to tell the Republican Party how to select a candidate and write a platform, how many would it take to conduct a Republican administration? (Laughter and applause.)

Representative James M. Mead (D), New York:

A capital city expands without restraint as bureaucracy in government increases, and Washington is found to be larger each decade since it became the capital of the nation. My idea is to bring to the attention of the members of the House the fact that there has developed in the capital city much of the activities of government which could be decentralized and efficiently administered in other sections of the country.

Senator Pat Harrison (D), Mississippi:

It is an erroneous impression that levees along the lower Mississippi River have failed; they have not; but because of the enormous developments such as large utilization of lands, denuding of forests, inauguration of drainage districts, and innumerable other factors, the waters from the North, finding their way through many tributaries into the Mississippi, have caused the flood waters to move in larger volume and at accelerated speed.

Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) Del.:

There are about 100,000 members of the American Liberty League. A few of them are rich men, but 99 per cent of them are just plain, honest, ordinary folks. (Laughter in the galleries.) Twenty-three thousand individual men and women have been among the contributors to the funds of the league.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) Ark.:

As a matter of fact, every time the Senator from Delaware speaks or every time any other spokesman of the Liberty League speaks, the New Deal becomes more popular, and Roosevelt gets more and more votes whenever a primary or an election is held.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), New York:

The only contribution I want to make to the discussion is to give some statistics of the record of the Roosevelt Administration in comparison with the Hoover Administration.

During the Hoover Administration industrial employment decreased 44 per cent.

During the Roosevelt Administration industrial employment increased 43 per cent.

Representative Josh Lee (D), Okla.:

You cannot build a successful program of social security without basing it on home ownership. You cannot establish a successful farm relief program on farms operated by tenants. Farm and home ownership fit into the whole program of social security and farm relief like the last block in the jig-saw puzzle.

Ballantine Warns Of Fiscal Pitfalls In Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25 — Great financial skill will be needed to maintain in an actuarially sound condition the huge reserves required under the Social Security Act while warding off unsound fiscal policies on the part of the Government, Arthur A. Ballantine, one-time Under Secretary of the Treasury, told members of the American Association for Social Security at their ninth annual convention here today. He emphasized that real social security depended basically upon the abundant functioning of the whole national economy.

The fund of $50,000,000,000 to be built up by 1980 in the old age reserve account must be invested in direct or indirect obligations of the United States, Mr. Ballantine said, stressing that although held in trust, the fund was not truly a fund, because it consisted wholly of the Government's own obligations.

Reserves Not a Fund

"No concern's own obligations held in its own treasury constitute a fund, even in the case of the government," he continued. "To make payments from this fund, the obligation held would either have to be sold on the market or other obligations would have to be sold against them. This wholly novel, inconceivably vast reserve fund, into which all existing government obligations might be drawn together with newly created obligations, is not only delusive, but dangerous.

"It would tend to promote government extravagances, upset established financial practices and credit conditions, prejudice the operations of banks and insurance companies and invite unwarranted increase in payments against the fund."

Any enduring plan for social security measures must harmonize with plans by which the Government can bear its share of the financial burden, he said, adding that "setting up taxes supposed to provide for future security which in fact may finance current deficits for other purposes does not provide security."

Douglas Offers Plan

Solution of the current unemployment problem lies in the direction of more state social insurance legislation, continued federal aid for those now out of work and a government policy of encouraging greater production at lower prices, Dr. Paul H. Douglas, professor of political economy, University of Chicago, said in an address last night.

While praising the social security act, Professor Douglas warned against consequences to state legislation in the event of a Supreme Court decision invalidating the law. Many state acts, he indicated, have been made contingent upon the federal act, and would be dragged down with it.

"At best, the recent legislation will become effective no sooner than 1938," the speaker said, "apparently 10 years after the start of the depression. Due to the blindness of America during the '20's, the present insurance system gives no protection to those now unemployed; it is chiefly valuable as a front-line trench against the next depression."

Professor Douglas insisted that "the National Government, with its ability to tax incomes and superior borrowing power, is the logical agency to assume responsibility for unemployment relief.

"More than relief is needed, however, because re-employment is a necessity," he continued. "To obtain this the prices of monopolized products where production is restricted by agreement need to be reduced.

"This way out does not lie in extending the principle of restricted production which this Administration has mistakenly fostered, but rather by releasing the force of production. Lower prices would stimulate consumption which would in turn increase the demand for goods and lead to re-employment."

Yugoslav Schools Double in 18 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—During the 18 years since Yugoslavia came into being, the number of pupils in the primary schools has more than doubled. The number of teachers has mounted still more rapidly. Schools have gone up from 5610 to 8490, Mr. Dobrivoje Stochovitch, Minister of Public Instruction, announces.

The numbers of high school pupils and teachers have both increased by 150 per cent. In northwest Yugoslavia, in the Province of Slovenia, 95 per cent of the youth are literate, in the southeast part of the country not much more than 50 per cent.

Due to the aid and stimulus given by the more advanced districts, public instruction is making steady progress throughout the whole kingdom.

U. S. Will Participate In Great Lakes Fete

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Legislation providing for federal participation in the Great Lakes Exposition to be held in Ohio this year was signed today by President Roosevelt. It authorizes the president to invite Canada to participate.

When A Fellow Needs A Friend:

WHEN a fellow has to write a composition on one of the subjects teachers think up for us---well,--- then The Christian Science Monitor and its

WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

are 'right there' to lend a helping hand. The other day I had to write a theme on the Japanese, and in a recent Magazine Section I found an article on 'Where Majesty Is Sacred' which gave me just the facts I needed. The Monitor surely has keen articles on world affairs for my civics and history classes and grand stories on unusual subjects which give a fellow lots of ideas for English themes and debates.

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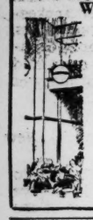

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Women's Clubs Put Education As Major Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

American Citizenship, Mrs. J. D. Atwood of Roswell, New Mexico chairman. Mrs. Atwood has prepared a "quiz" on the Constitution which is being used by clubs for study purposes. "The security of American citizenship," she states, "depends on keeping intact the six great fundamental principles of the Constitution. These principles are: representative government; federal and state division of power; inalienable right of citizens; independence of the judiciary; balance of power maintained by three different branches of government—executive, legislative and judicial; joint power of President and Senate in regulation of foreign policy."

The Public Welfare Department, Mrs. Clarence Fraim, Wilmington, Del., chairman, is the largest department in the federation, embracing child welfare, public health, community service, Indian welfare, crime prevention and correction. Mrs. Fraim feels the Federal Social Security Act of 1935 is "the most comprehensive public welfare measure ever enacted by Congress," and that it "probably represents the greatest peace-time taxing measure ever passed by any country in the world." Urging clubs to scrutinize every phase of this act, Mrs. Fraim has prepared a thorough analysis of its provisions, with information as to how women can make the administration of the act most effective.

Mrs. Norman Hastings of Roslindale, Mass., is chairman of the American Home Department, whose motto is, "Homes, Our America Heritage." The study of family relationships and parent education is an important aim of the department. "If there is friction in the home, let us try to find the reason why," Mrs. Hastings says. "Spiritual education and religion in the home should demand serious study."

Peace Major Objective

If women do not learn everything there is to know about the most effective road to world peace, it will not be the fault of Miss Alves Long of St. Louis, chairman of the Department of Public Relations. In addition to practically blanketing the club world with study material on the Italo-Ethiopian affair, the League of Nations, neutrality, and our State Department, Miss Long has stimulated presentation of one-day programs, such as "Arms and the Men" and "Training Our Children for World Citizenship."

Translating national legislative policies of the federation into action is the function of the Department of Legislation, whose chairman is Mrs. Willam Dick Sporborg of Port Chester, N. Y. Some of the major bills endorsed by the federation are the new Pure Food and Drugs Bill, establishment of a National Academy of Public Affairs, neutrality legislation which would forbid the exportation of arms and ammunition to warring countries and an embargo on credits and commodities to warring nations and adherence to the World Court. The department also works for child labor amendment to the Constitution, for uniform marriage and divorce laws, and for passage of legislation by the states to enforce the Narcotics Act.

Fine Arts Stressed

The Fine Arts Department has been described by its chairman, Mrs. H. S. Godfrey of Minneapolis, as "a department of a beautiful life." Literature, music and art are the major divisions, with each division including all phases of its particular subject. Drama and pageantry are engaging the increased attention of clubs.

The youngest department is that for Junior Club Women, with Mrs. E. W. Shirk of Redlands, Calif., as chairman. There are 50,000 juniors in the United States, and their contributions to philanthropy and the fine arts are definite and important. The Talking Book for the Blind is the national junior project for this administration. Juniors are given an increasingly large share in each General Federation convention program; they are regarded as the club leaders of tomorrow, and their present training is of primary importance.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith of Raleigh, N. C., the Department of Press and Publicity has inaugurated a "back to school" movement for more than 10,000 reporters who write the club news for the press of the country.

Leaders of the Work

The five women who stand at the top of the federation are individuals who stir the curiosity and interest of the public.

Around the work of Mrs. Lawson the greatest interest naturall centers. She is a pioneer in every sense of the word. Born at Al-lu-we, Indian Territory, the daughter of a Kansas pioneer and granddaughter of the last tribal chief of the Delaware Indians, the Rev. Charles Journeycake, she also numbers among her ancestors the Scotch Argyle Campbells of Virginia, the Lockharts of Pennsylvania, and the Denvers of Colorado, all pioneers. Mrs. Lawson was the first president of the women's club of Nowata, Okla., organized in 1903.

More than three decades of service in the club world have contributed to the understanding of the functions of the unique organization she heads. For seven years she served on the executive committee of the General Federation; her election to the presidency was preceded by three years as first vice-president and four as second vice-president.

Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, first vice-president, is one of those extraordinary combinations of idealism and practicality. Some 28 years ago she became chairman of public health for the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs and served from 1928 to 1932 as chairman of public welfare, one of the nine major departments of federation work.

Mrs. Walter W. Seymour, of Chicago, second vice-president, has a background rich in club activity, having been president of local, state and district organizations. In the national federation she has served in numerous capacities and has been a member of the executive committee for years.

That Mrs. John Speed Harvey, of West Virginia, is not averse to work was shown when she became recording secretary, for that position means diligent, painstaking and constant attention to duties.

Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, of Keene, N. H., the treasurer does not at first glance give any hint of the financial business experience in her background. But Lucy Dickinson was only a young college graduate when she was left the responsibility of managing her father's lumber business and extensive real estate holdings, and also fell heir to his position as director of the Winchester National Bank.

Officials of Federation of Women's Clubs

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Second Vice-President

Mrs. John S. Harvey
Recording Secretary

Underwood

Mrs. LaFell Dickinson
Treasurer

President Asks Industry to Aid Wage Advances

(Continued from Page 1)

City and who resigned from office under charges the last year Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of the Empire State.

The text of the President's address follows:

It is a pleasure to be welcomed this way to my home State of New York. It has loyally supported those progressive policies of government in the making of which so many of us have had a part. New York State has an unbroken record of almost a generation of liberal government, each succeeding administration of State affairs building for the future upon the best which the past has given us.

I want to take this occasion to compliment the State on its good fortune in the loyal, competent and unselfish service of its present Governor, Herbert Lehman.

He has continued to extend and strengthen the humane laws for which this State has been noted. History repeats itself. He has met the same type of opposition today which some of us as youngsters met in the State Legislature 25 years ago. We won then and we are winning today.

Urges Lehman's Re-election

As a New Yorker I am confident that a vast majority of our citizens this autumn as in the past will invite Governor Lehman to continue his splendid work for at least two more years.

Americe a century ago was regarded as an economic unity. But as time went on the country was cut up bit by bit into segments. We heard about the problems of particular localities, the problems of particular groups. More and more people put on blinders; they could see only their own individual interests or the single community in which their business was located.

It is only in these comparatively recent days that we have been turning back to the broader vision of the founding fathers.

The cities of the nation and the countrysides near them have come to realize each other's existence. The same idea now is spreading on a truly national scale.

A Smasher of Precedent

That is why, while I may be breaking one precedent—and they say in Washington that my day is not complete without smashing at least one precedent—I can come here to the City of New York and talk with you about the cotton problems of Georgia, the corn and hog problem of Iowa and the wheat problem of the Dakotas, the dust storms of the West, the destructive tornadoes of the South, the floods of the Northeast. In the same way I would not hesitate to discuss the slum-clearance problems or any other problems of the big cities of the East with a farmer audience in Georgia or Iowa or the Dakotas or anywhere else.

The strong arm of the nation is needed not in immediate relief alone—we grant that. It is needed also in taking measures of prevention before natural disasters occur. It is equally needed in taking measures to prevent economic disasters which are not natural but manmade.

Sisters Under the Skin

During the last three years the Hester Street and Park Avenue of this city have both come to understand that they belong to the same economic pattern and indeed to the same nation as the cotton, corn and hog belts, and the flood areas and the dust bowls. Not so long ago it was the farm against the city and the city against the farm. From now on if both are to prosper, it must be the farm with the city and the city with the farm.

Economists are still trying to find out what it was that hit us back in 1929. I am not a professional economist but I think I know. What hit us was a decade of debauch, of group selfishness—the sole objective expressed in the thought—"every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." And the result was that about 98 per cent of the American population turned out to be "the hindmost."

Hit by Farm Backwash

Let me illustrate what happened by taking the case of the garment workers in New York City. They make 40 per cent of all the clothes of the nation worn outside of New York City. Their work and wages in this city were dependent on the sales they made all over the country.

The garment workers' depression did not begin in 1929. It began back in 1921 when the depression began on the farms of the nation. But back in the twenties people in power still thought of prosperity chiefly in industrial terms. They overlooked the farm depression; and because it went unrelieved the troubles that started among the farmers in 1921 finally and inevitably reached the garment workers on Eighth Avenue.

Suits and Hogs

Nebraska's corn and Eighth Avenue's clothing are not different problems; they are the same problems. Before the war a Nebraska farmer could take a 200-pound hog to market and buy a suit of clothes made in New York. But in 1932, to get that same suit of clothes he had to take two and a half hogs to market. Back in the twenties a cotton farmer had to raise seven pounds of cotton to buy one pair of overalls. By 1932, however, he had to raise 14 pounds of cotton to get those New York overalls.

Obviously the farmers stopped buying as many clothes and when the farm districts stopped buying, New York's garment districts soon started bread lines.

That, however, was only half of the vicious circle. When the garment district's bread lines grew longer, buying power in the cities grew less. Other bread lines formed. Every man on a new bread line meant one person who ate less and wore less.

Vicious Circle Complete

Because the garment worker ate less the farmer sold less and his income went down. The vicious strangling circle was complete. Today we have broken that throttlehold. The American electorate proposes that it shall not be renewed.

And while I am talking of food consumption here is a fact of equal interest to the city dweller and the farmer population. If all of the 7,000,000 people living in New York City could afford to buy the bread and meat and vegetables and milk and cotton and wool that their health and decent living called for, then we would need crop production from 3,000,000 more acres of good crop land than we are using to feed and clothe New York City today. I propose to continue the fight for more food and better homes.

Looks for Grass in Streets

But this tie-up between cities and farms is one of the chief reasons why in 1933 we sought a national solution for a national problem. We sought simultaneously to raise the farmer's cash income and to add to the workingman's pay envelope.

What our success has been you can prove by the simple process of putting the financial pages of any newspaper published in 1936 alongside the financial pages of the same newspaper published in 1932. By the way, every time I come to New York I look for that grass which was to grow in the city streets!

But some individuals are never satisfied. People complain to me about the current costs of rebuilding America, about the burden on future generations. I tell them that whereas the deficit of the Federal Government this year is about $3,000,000,000, the national income of the people of the United States has risen from $35,000,000,000 in the year 1932 to $65,000,000,000 in the year 1936, and I tell them further that the only burden we need to fear is the burden our children would have to bear if we failed to take these measures today.

Building national income, distributing it more widely means not only the bettering of conditions of life but the end of, and insurance against, individual and national deficits.

Nationwide thinking, nationwide planning and nationwide action are the three great essentials to prevent nationwide crises for future generations to struggle through.

Not His Brain Trust

Other individuals are never satisfied—one of these, for example, belongs to a newly organized brain trust—not mine. He says that the only way to get full recovery—I wonder if he admits that we have had any recovery—is to lower prices by cheapening the costs of production.

Let us reduce that to plain English. You can cheapen the costs of industrial production by two methods. One is by the development of new machinery and new technique and by increasing employee efficiency. We do not discourage that.

But do not dodge the fact that this means fewer men employed and more men unemployed.

The other way to reduce the costs of industrial production is to establish longer hours for the same pay or to reduce the pay for the same number of hours. If you lengthen hours you will need fewer workers. More men out of work.

Cut Purchasing Price

If you choose lower wages for the same number of hours you cut the dollars in the pay envelope and automatically cut down the purchasing power of the worker himself.

Reduction of costs of manufacture does not mean more purchasing power and more goods consumed. It means just the opposite.

The history of the 1929 to 1933 period shows that consumption of goods actually declines with a declining price level. The reason is that in such periods the buying power goes down faster than the prices.

If you increase buying power prices will go up but more goods will be bought. Wages ought to and must go up with prices. This does not mean unsound inflation or skyrocketing prices; this should be avoided just as we seek to avoid deflation and bankruptcy sale values.

We Are on Our Way

What we do seek are a greater purchasing power and a reasonably stable and constant price level. It is my belief as I think it is yours that the industry and agriculture of America subscribe to that objective.

Toward that end, representative government is working. The objective cannot be obtained in a month or a year. But results—results proven by facts and figures show that we are on our way—very definitely on our way. High wages for workers, more income for farmers means more goods produced, more and better food eaten, fewer unemployed and lower taxes.

That is my economic and social philosophy, and, incidentally, my political philosophy as well. I believe from the bottom of my heart that it is the philosophy of the 1936 America.

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Congress Faces Three Tasks Before It Can Be Abandoned; Tax Bill Is Most Important

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Three big tasks are before Congress. It must dispose of each of them if it is to adjourn in time for the Republican national convention, seven weeks hence. This is what Congress must do:

1. Revise and pass the $803,000,000 emergency tax measure, which the House will dispose of this week.
2. Pass the combined bill appropriating $1,500,000,000 for relief, and $460,000,000 for social security.
3. Pass the $549,000,000 navy supply bill.

A large element in Congress, particularly among the Republicans, wants to get Congress over before June 9 when the G. O. P. meets in Cleveland. Another large element in Congress cares very little about adjournment.

First Filibuster Appears

In the pull and tug of these rival forces, and with three huge financial measures ahead, no predictable date for adjournment can be set, but already the compulsion of passing time is making itself felt, and the first filibuster has appeared—that of Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D), of North Carolina, against the Kerr-Coolidge deportation bill.

Of the three "must" measures, that on taxation is the most controversial. The House met an hour earlier again today in the effort to wind up general debate before nightfall, and so as to start the tedious job of reading the measure for amendments tomorrow. Passage of the bill in the House by Thursday is forecast, when the Senate will get the measure and the Finance Committee will immediately begin public hearings.

Real Tax to Come From Senate

Many people believe that the "real" tax bill will not take shape till that time, for the confused House measure will certainly be remodeled in the upper chamber either by dastic amendment or by complete revision. The tax debate in the Senate, either in committee or on the floor, is expected to last intermittently for the rest of the session.

As the tax measure approached its climax in the House, Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, majority leader, called the first Republican caucus of the session for 8 p. m. tonight. It was announced that this would discuss the measure in full.

Today, Democratic leaders in the House sponsored an amendment to the tax bill designed to overcome a threatened $100,000,000 lag in first year collections, which will force corporate stockholders to pay income tax next year on all dividends declared from 1936 corporate income, although the dividends may not be declared until after Jan. 1, 1937. The amendment will be offered on the floor tomorrow, when the long measure begins to be read, section by section.

With the end of the House fight over the tax bill nearly in sight, it is once more being recalled, and with increasing emphasis, that the confused measure which emerges is probably not the final administration budget-revenue proposal. More than ever this year House leaders seem bent on dumping the confused financial conglomerate into the Senate where the whole proposal may be recast.

Security Measure Ready

The House leaders are all ready with their $2,000,000,000 relief-social security measure, and will introduce it this week just as soon as the tax bill has been carted over to the Senate side. Here a new battle will begin. This is a matter easier to understand, and the average member of Congress will take a deeper interest in it.

The fight here centers on the rival desires of Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, and Harold L. Ickes' public works administration for a major share of the $1,500,000,000 relief fund. A large group in the House, which has been quietly organizing, wants to earmark $700,000,000 of the sum for heavy projects under Mr. Ickes, as contrasted with the light, quickly accomplished, job-producing program of Mr. Hopkins.

Senate Keeps Busy

Meanwhile the Senate today had a couple of jobs of its own on hand. The deportation bill was still before it, seeking a vote in the face of a quasi-filibuster.

The debate was once more interrupted today by advance agreement to take up at 2 p. m. the Vandenberg resolution calling on Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for a list of all persons and corporations who received $10,000 or more from the Government from AAA benefits.

A Democratic group desires to couple with this proposal a resolution calling for publication of benefits of the same amount given to industries under the Republican Smoot-Hawley tariff. A partisan debate quickly developed, fanned by Mr. Roosevelt's week-end speech in New York.

Shipbuilders Charge Inaccuracies in Nye Report on Munitions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27 — A blanket attack on the findings of the Nye Committee in its "report on the activities and sales of munitions companies" insofar as they apply to shipping, has been entered here by the National Council of American Shipbuilders. The answer to the committee is presented to Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, in the form of an open letter from H. Gerrish Smith, president of the national council, and refers to "amazing inaccuracies" in the committee's statistics. The shipbuilding industry has been done a "grave injustice," according to Mr. Smith, by inferences that it made big profits in the war.

"Profits on individual contracts were emphasized in the report," Mr. Smith's letter says, "while no reference was made to losses on other contracts, or to the moderate average percentage of profits in the shipbuilding industry over long periods of time, notwithstanding the fact that these matters were fully developed in the testimony before your committee."

Mr. Smith charges that he was not given an opportunity to present his case. He declared, at one point:

"By the use of unjustified inferences and by a selection of testimony designed to support the desired findings, the shipbuilding industry has been done a grave injustice and has been condemned through inadequate and prejudiced testimony without regard to the true facts," the letter said.

"I find your report replete with inaccuracies and conclusions which cannot be justified either by the historical facts or by the testimony taken."

Sherwood Eddy's Home Is Sold at Auction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—While Sherwood Eddy is in Mississippi trying to make home life secure for cotton sharecroppers on co-operative farms, his own home was sold at foreclosure sale April 24 by Wolf and Kohn, lawyers, acting on behalf of Harry M. Kohn and others who held a first mortgage for $7250. The house was at 3983 Forty-eighth Street, Sunnyside Gardens, Long Island. Mr. Eddy bought it in 1927, agreeing to pay $13,750 for it.

Mr. Eddy was formerly secretary for Asia of the Young Men's Christian Association and served in France with the American Army in 1917. He is internationally known as a lecturer and author and is a member of the Consolidated Home Owners' Mortgage Committee of Sunnyside Gardens, which seeks to reduce the 6 per cent interest rate mortgage difficulties in the Sunnyside community which have resulted in 220 foreclosures and four evictions.

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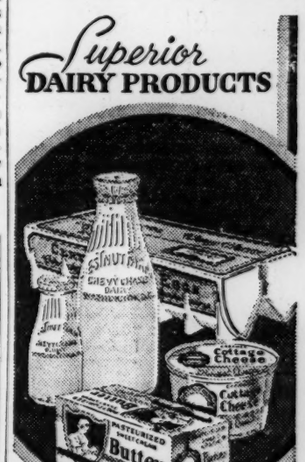

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Housing Sites In Chicago Not Seized by PWA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago's three federal housing projects, now under way at a total estimated cost of $15,000,000, show what can be done to acquire land for public low-cost housing in a big city, without use of the power of condemnation.

By negotiation alone, PWA officials have acquired for the Government three sites with a combined area of about 75 acres. Most of this was unused land. One of the things that the public has learned through this undertaking is that there is a surprising amount of usable land lying idle in a city like Chicago.

Slum Clearance

Of course building on unoccupied land is not, strictly speaking, slum clearance at all. It appears to local PWA officials that the Government can't expect to do any large-scale clearing of slums without having condemnation proceedings, a procedure which the Government has pushed aside for the time by withdrawing the two housing cases it had pending before the Supreme Court.

But building on vacant or nearly-vacant land has its value as a means for bettering the general housing situation, the experts agree. The three Chicago projects undoubtedly will serve as a demonstration to the city of the possibilities of better housing for people of small incomes. Chicago will see, for one thing how space in a block can be utilized by skillful planning so that each family can have cross-ventilation in the house and a garden at the doorstep. The arrangement of two-story "row houses," apparently never tried here, promises to make for more comfortable living.

Seemed Impossible

For a time it seemed as if it would be impossible to acquire any land at all here at prices the Government had set as its maximum. A large west side area selected for the first project was pared down until only a fraction remained, and this was practically vacant land purchased from a religious organization.

But now Chicago has a surprise. After being reconciled to the building of a comparatively small unit on this land, capable of housing only 304 families, Chicago learns that the PWA officials have quietly acquired six additional blocks by purchase of small lots from individual owners. This more than triples the size of the project.

Not Easy Matter

It was not an easy matter to get this land without condemnation, however, according to C. A. Inman, district manager of the PWA. In this part of Chicago the deteriorated dwellings are not owned by some absentee landlord but by the individuals who live in them. Poor as some of the houses may be as shelter, they are nevertheless home, and the owners were not overly anxious to sell. In addition there were the factors that cause people to hold their prices high—speculative hopes and an exaggerated estimate of the property's value. It was alleged, too, that "chiseling lawyers" increased the difficulties by urging clients to hold out for higher prices.

Then there were innumerable title complications that made it hard to close transactions even when the owners were willing to sell at the price the Government offered, said Mr. Inman. The owners in this rather poor district, not being versed in law, often had tied up their property by pledging it as bail bond for some friend in trouble, and not taking the necessary steps to clear it when the case was settled. In such cases it was necessary to go to court to clear the title.

Something of Feat

So the acquisition of 325 buildings and sites in this area by purchase, without condemnation, is considered something of an accomplishment.

The other two projects were acquired in a much simpler way—by purchase of unused property from two large owners.

On the north side, 37 acres were bought from the International Harvester Company which had abandoned a portion of its plant due to moving of certain operations to another city. The location, near Diversy Boulevard, was considered good, and clearing of the land has started.

On the south side, a tract of about 21 acres of vacant land was purchased from the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad. This is located near large factories of the South Chicago area, and also near a city park.

More Than 2300 Families

In all, the three projects will furnish homes to more than 2300 families. So although this is less than half of the first rough estimates of what Chicago would get for housing, it still represents a sizable job. It is the biggest federal allotment to any one city, said Mr. Inman.

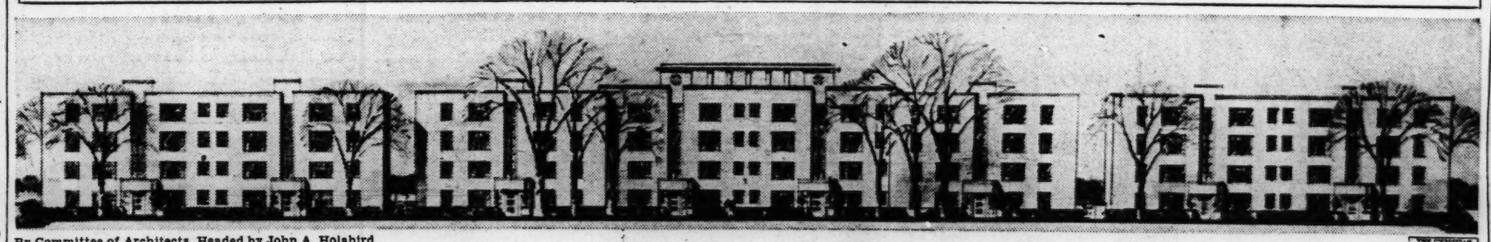
The style of architecture for the three projects has been worked out by a committee of architects, headed by John A. Holabird, a leading member of his profession here. A characteristic of Chicago building has been recognized and preserved. This is the single house unit. Having a great abundance of prairie to build on, Chicago has not been compelled to have multistoried tenements. It has instead, a great many little houses, one-family and two-family dwellings. These houses may be the poorest sort of shells, but they do give a family its own doorway and garden.

"Row Houses"

"Row houses" is the architects' answer to question of how to keep this desirable feature in a large-scale housing development.

The different thing about these houses is that they are joined into a row, making possible economies in building and central heating. But all have their "upstairs" quarters, and best of all, their own gardens. There are plans for apartments, too, in these projects, for the planners see there is likely to be a demand for two and three-room homes and that means it will be necessary to have some four-story buildings in addition to the row houses. In all the projects, a similar distribution of land and buildings is planned. Only 25 per cent of the space is to be used for buildings, leaving the remainder for landscaping and private gardens. The planners hope the arrangement will be so successful that it will be copied later by private builders.

Sunshine and Garden Space Figure in This Federal Housing Project



By Committee of Architects, Headed by John A. Holabird

Type of Four-Story Apartments Planned for One of Three Low-Cost Projects Under Way in Chicago

Africa Aids U. S. Erosion Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In an exchange of tree and shrub seed with South Africa, Los Angeles County has just received a package of five different varieties in an effort to develop resistent vegetation for Southern California watersheds.

Species received here are an olive, a jujube, two acacia, and a sumac, all native to semi-arid sections of the dark continent. These were obtained from S. E. Scott, director of forestry, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, Union of South Africa, who in turn was given native digger pine seed of California.

The shipment here weighed but 11 pounds, but if the plants survive local conditions they will produce nearly 8000 trees and shrubs which can be planted on burned areas to aid in the prevention of soil erosion and in watershed protection.

During the past year, the county has planted 73 varieties of native and foreign trees, shrubs, and annuals, in erosion control and reforestation activities. To carry out its program, it has collected about 3700 pounds of 54 varieties of seed.

Not only is erosion control planting carried on over burned areas, but on cast off slopes of newly constructed fire control roads. Last year the reforestation division of the county planted 33 miles of such slopes, using 4126 pounds of seed, and 12,788 cuttings of willows and other rapid growing plants. In carrying out these plantings, the county continues to search for new seeds.

Texas Speeds Plans to Open Centennial Fair in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, April 27—With the opening date of the Southwest's first World's Fair only six weeks away, Dallas is rushing preparations in order that the entire city may accord a most hospitable welcome to visitors from June to December.

With three shifts of men working night and day, the contours of the exposition buildings and landscape change hourly. A tour of the 200 acres discloses the administration building finished and occupied revealing in the massive pile and unbroken sweep of wall and painted borders the character of the centennial architecture—classic modern, with a well-defined pueblo influence.

Reflecting Basin Seen

The main entrance to the $25,000,000 show opens on the Esplanade of State, which has as its center a reflecting basin, and on either side the halls of transportation and varied industries, identical in frontal design. These two permanent buildings are complete except for exterior murals, which will characterize many of the buildings. The esplanade leads to the $1,200,000 Texas Hall of State, made of native white limestone whose elaborate court of honor was dedicated April 21, San Jacinto day.

The next 500 yards take one through the cultural center which the impetus of the Centennial Central Exposition has enabled Dallas to build. The aquarium, fine arts museum, art gallery, natural history museum, and domestic arts building face the lagoon which measures 1100 feet by 250 feet. In this group is The Christian Science Monitor pavilion. All the buildings in the arts group lack only interior details to be complete. The agrarian building, the federal building, and many others are similarly near completion.

On the midway the German Black Forest is taking shape, the English Village is springing up, Ford's $2,250,000 exhibit is being moved into place, Byrd's Little America is near completion, ground has been broken for a replica of the famous Old Globe Theater of sixteenth-century London, logs fashion the Texas Rangers headquarters ranch, and many other attractions are being fashioned.

Of interest to visitors from the north are the steps being taken to protect them from the Texas sun. Six hundred large trees have been planted within the exposition grounds to provide shade, and 50,000 shrubs will be set out before June 6.

Ten acres of the 17 covered by buildings will be air-conditioned. Twenty-nine buildings will have individual cooling systems, including the Ford exhibit, the halls of transportation, varied industries (largest exhibit building on the exposition grounds), fine arts, natural history, and religion; The Christian Science Monitor pavilion and the model homes.

A utility company will underwrite musical shows and Broadway plays which will be brought to the air-cooled municipal auditorium each night during the exposition. Another utility has built a hall of religion to be participated in by each denomination.

The Texas Centennial Central Exposition will be opened by the impulse of a sound wave. When President Roosevelt says, "I hereby open the Texas Centennial Central Exposition," his words will be caught up by the Columbia Broadcasting Company and flashed to New York, to London, Paris, China, back to San Francisco; and as the sound impulse of those words returns to the entrance gate at which the President stands, it will open the gate.

Dallas Is Beautified

Dallas is being beautified and additional transportation facilities are being put into operation, with 50 new streetcars and a greater number of buses supplementing the present system. Sightseeing tours have been planned under the supervision of the Dallas Street Railway Company.

Among civic plans is the provision of adequate housing facilities for visitors. Permanent guests have been asked to move from hotels, and hotel managements have pledged a definite number of rooms to be held for centennial visitors. Dormitory rooms of Southern Methodist University will be open to summer guests, and women will be cared for in the dormitories of the Hockaday School for Girls during a part of the summer. Several hundred private homes have listed rooms to be rented from June to December.

St. Louis Police Warned Of 'Ads' From Gamblers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27—The Board of Police Commissioners has warned the Police Relief Association that it must never again accept advertisements of pin ball machines and handbook establishments in its souvenir programs for the annual police circus, proceeds of which are used to aid widows and orphans of policemen.

The program for this year's circus, April 24 to May 3, contains the advertisements of more than 70 "smoke-shops," as handbook establishments are designated, and five distributors or manufacturers of pin ball machines, some of whom have had their machines smashed by police as gambling devices.

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But the most satisfactory, reasonable, and economical way to buy a car "on time" is to arrange your *payments to suit your purse*—in other words according to your circumstances and income. If you pay *more* per month than you can comfortably afford, your car may become a burden and not a pleasure. If you pay *less* per month than you can comfortably afford, you pay for a financing service you do not need.

Therefore, the General Motors Instalment Plan, operated by General Motors Acceptance Corporation, is placed at the service of "time buyers" of General Motors cars in order to insure that their best interests may be served.

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Practical operation of the General Motors Instalment Plan is simple and understandable for the buyer. It enables him to figure for himself, in advance, just what the cost of various payment arrangements will be, so that he may select the one most suitable and economical for him.

These are facts General Motors believes every car buyer should know in order that he may enjoy ownership of his automobile as conveniently and economically as possible.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr. PRESIDENT

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Closing Stocks Page 14

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1936

Coal Company Prosecutions Sought; Car Insurance Referendum Pressed

Boston Today

Coal Companies Face Prosecution

Criminal prosecution of the four coal companies under contract to the city to furnish coal to persons on the welfare rolls will be sought through the district attorney's office, Robert Robinson, spokesman of the Boston Finance Commission, announced today.

Public hearings on "fireproof coal," on complaints over deliveries and alleged racketeering by drivers in demanding pay for carrying coal upstairs occupied the commission until Saturday, when the welfare department was under fire. Hearings ended, Mr. Robinson started today upon his official report which, he said, would be completed in a week.

Mr. Robinson said the commission would seek, in particular, to obtain rebates for the city on worthless coal delivered to persons on the welfare list. He said a copy of his report would go to Mayor Mansfield, but the copy for the District Attorney would be a direct request for criminal prosecution. The Mayor said Saturday that he would back the commission in any action it proposed to take.

On Saturday the commission formally asked the Mayor to dismiss John C. L. Dowling, executive head of the welfare department, for "lack of knowledge and unscrupulous disregard for the rights of others." The commission declared Mr. Dowling "merits immediate dismissal."

Young G. O. P. Plans for Planks

What young men and young women of Republican persuasion would like to see adopted as planks in the Republican platform in Cleveland in June is the work which lies immediately ahead of the new officers of the Massachusetts State Council of the Young Men's Republican Clubs, elected in Cambridge Saturday.

All energies will be concentrated in the next few weeks upon plans for the fifth New England conference of the organization. This will be held in the Hotel Somerset May 21-24, with former President Herbert Hoover invited to address the young voters, on May 23. No reply has been received by the committee.

Lawrence W. Tucker of Melrose, deputy sheriff for Middlesex county and president of the Young Men's Republican club in his home town, was elected president of the state council. He succeeds Wallace Stearns of Boston, president for four years, candidate for alternate delegate-at-large to the Republican convention.

Vance S. Tarr of Somerville, was elected eastern vice-precident; Joseph Jasper of Worcester, central vice-president; E. W. Strecker of Greenfield, western vice-president. Karl Kunberger of Boston was chosen secretary; John William Hall of Sharon, treasurer; James S. Bulkley of Springfield, assistant secretary, and Ralph C. Mahar of Orange, assistant treasurer.

Mr. Stearns was made honorary president of the council and national committeeman of the Young Republican Federation.

Lady Drake Brings In a Racing Yacht

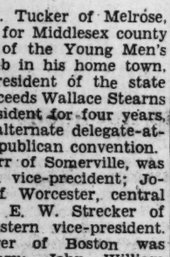
As the Lady Drake, Canadian National Steamships liner, docked here today, friends on Commonwealth Pier greeted not only the landing passengers, but also a graceful racing yacht.

The Silroc, returning from competing in the six-meter class races off Bermuda during the recent season, was welcomed by its owner, C. Ryan Hunt of Cohasset, who returned a week ago. Lifted from its cradle on the aft deck of the steamer, the yacht was swung over the side—with great precautions that varnish should not be scratched—and lowered into the water for towing to Marblehead Yacht Club.

Many of the 88 passengers landing here, nearly hidden from view by the woven baskets and souvenirs of the tropics bought for the "folks back home," carried Easter lily bouquets.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, with lowest temperatures in the middle or lower 40's tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer; moderate northwest, shifting to west and southwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Tuesday, partly cloudy and warmer, followed by showers at night.

Vermont: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer, followed by showers in afternoon or at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest shifting to west winds tonight and west to southwest on Tuesday over the north portion; and moderate to fresh north winds tonight, shifting to southeast on Tuesday over the south portion; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	59	Minneapolis	46	58
Bermuda	64	68	New Orleans	66	80
Chicago	48	48	New York	46	60
Denver	44	56	Norfolk	52	78
Helena	38	54	Philadelphia	48	66
Jacksonville	60	76	St. Louis	50	58
Kansas City	50	50	San Francisco	52	66
Los Angeles	56	68	Washington	50	74
Miami	78	84			

A—8 a. m., D. S. T., April 27.
B—Maximum, April 26.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:16 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Tuesday, 2:32 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:09 p. m.

Tons of Machines Go to Scrap Iron

APPROXIMATELY 6000 tons of machinery damaged by the recent floods in the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., was authorized to be sold as scrap iron at $5 to $6 a ton by Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court today.

Counsel for the firm, the oldest textile corporation in the world, was unable to say what the value of the machinery was before the flood. No date, as yet, has been set for a hearing on the plan for the reorganization of the company.

Wellesley School Head Is Removed

Dr. S. Munroe Graves, for 22 years superintendent of schools in Wellesley, has been removed from his position, it was announced today by the Wellesley School Committee. Lack of co-operation, failure to carry a continuity through elementary, junior high and high schools and to work in harmony with the school committee were presented as the reasons for the dismissal, which takes effect July 31.

Long and carefully worded was the report by the committee, which sought to explain the ins and outs of the prolonged controversy with Dr. Graves which has shaken the customary serene environment of Wellesley. The committee claimed that the so-called Committee of Fifty which organized to protest the ouster power had been fully informed of the facts of the situation.

During the course of the recent three-day hearing during which only rumors were allowed to escape from the sealed doors of the sessions, it was believed that if the school superintendent was discharged, he might take legal steps. Today, his only intimation of the route that these steps would follow was an assurance that Dr. Graves would take the proper legal steps to protect his rights.

The report was signed by Isaac Sprague, Jr., chairman of the school committee, Mrs. L. Sherman Adams and Robert A. B. Cook, and expressed in no uncertain terms criticism of the evidence brought to support Dr. Graves's case.

New Haven Road Revenue Rises

The New Haven Railroad reported today that it was 5.2 per cent better off in its operating revenues for March. This improvement amounted to $299,586 on the railroad's books.

Flood conditions, causing a suspension of business in certain territories, held the freight revenue increase to $63,334 (1.9 per cent). More than half of the operating expenses for the month, $595,045 out of a total increase of $1,076,108, compared with a year ago, was written up to maintenance of way expenses, due to flood washouts.

Passenger revenue increased $138,831 (8 per cent) during the month.

The company reported its net operating income for March showed a decrease of $1,003,617 from that month last year, while the deficit after charges was $1,446,790 as compared with the deficit of $289,286 for the month in 1935.

For the first quarter of the year gross revenues were up 8.4 per cent, an increase of $1,442,707. Freight revenue was $696,051, or 7.2 per cent, and passenger revenue, $536,969, or 9.9 per cent. Operating expenses for the three months increased $2,068,688.

Townsendites Ready for Battle

Advised by one of their counselors that they might expect no help from the Republican or Democratic parties, 800 Towsendites who attended the rally in Faneuil Hall yesterday afternoon are mulling over the suggestion that they turn political and elect 15 members of Congress from Massachusetts committed to the $200-a-month-for-all-over-60 plan. John Crooks, the presiding officer, suggested Townsendites could form a third party to achieve the program.

On the hearings now being conducted in Washington, the club members were told that not the plan but the financial transactions of some of the leaders were under fire. "We wouldn't want it to happen but it wouldn't make any difference to the plan if all the leaders were out of the picture," said Alonzo P. Grennell of Malden, independent candidate for Congress on a Townsend plan platform.

Moses Gulesian of Newton Center quoted Representative Bell of the Washington investigating committee as saying that only two members of Congress would vote for "this thing" (the Townsend plan). Mr. Gulesian advocated sending 15 congressmen to Washington this fall.

Curley Honors Irish Aviator

In anticipation of his transatlantic flight from New York to Ireland and back in the near future, Charles I. Foley of Sligo, Ire., was given a silver dollar today by Gov. James M. Curley. Mr. Foley is a plane designer as well as an aviator and is said to be the first Irishman to build a plane in Ireland.

He is now on a tour of the country which will take him to Nova Scotia, from which he will hop over the Atlantic. Mr. Foley intends under the present plan to leave from New York. Exact date of the proposed flight has not been announced.

Boston Today

Orpheum Bandit Held in $25,000

Identified by six Orpheum Theater employees as the bandit who tied up four of them and was escaping with $3009 when overpowered and held for the police, Vito Paulekos of Columbia Street, Cambridge, is alleged to have taken full responsibility for the raid at the police "stand up" at Berkeley Street headquarters today. Paulekos, the police said, confessed the holdup to exonerate his brother, Alvin, who later was taken on suspicion from Vito's room.

Later, Paulekos waived examination and was held in $25,000 for the Superior Court by Judge Michael J. Murray in Municipal Court. Charges included armed robbery, two counts of assault and battery with a dangerous weapon and three counts of assault and battery.

Paulekos, 22-year-old unemployed restaurant worker, confessed, police said that he followed the cashier from her cage into the treasurer's office. Intimidating four employees, the police say, by a gun concealed under a rolled newspaper, Paulekos tied them up and was preparing to leave when pounced upon by other employees and patrons of the theater. He told the police today he had served time in Concord reformatory until parolled.

Car Insurance Referendum Urged

Accidents have doubled since 1927, when the compulsory automobile insurance law went into effect, rates have skyrocketed 30 per cent, and 92 per cent of the persons driving cars carry the big proportion of costs for the 8 per cent involved in accidents in Massachusetts.

That was the picture of the operation of the compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance law, a $200,000,000 a year item, drawn today at a hearing on a referendum seeking repeal of the law before the joint legislative Committe on Ways and Means at the State House.

Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy said "many false and too high claims are presented to the detriment of responsible persons who have been in accidents." The law has been accompanied with, "much political hauling and pulling," Representative Hedges declared, adding that accidents have doubled since 1927 and "that there ought to be some consideration for the people who are paying $200,000,000 a year." Representative Hedges told the committee that Representative Barnett of New Bedford, chairman of the legislative committee on insurance was in favor of the referendum.

It is necessary to obtain public opinion on this subject, John W. Downs, representing insurance interests, declared, in presenting a five-to-one vote for repeal of the law in a referendum conducted by a New Bedford newspaper. Mr. Downs was authority for the statement that insurance rates have increased 30 per cent and for the ratio of 8 to 92 per cent on who pays for the accidents.

Mr. Downs suggested a "financial responsibility law," which he said is in operation in 47 states. A bill covering this legislation has been filed by the Automobile Club of Boston. Generally, the bill provides that a person may drive until he has met with an accident, then a hearing is held to place responsibility and determine possible loss of driving license. By this bill a liability bond is filed, payable to the Commonwealth, to satisfy judgments against the driver or person to whom he lent his car.

Harry Stoddard of the Boston club reported in favor of the referendum.

Miss Guerrier Not Interested

Miss Edith Guerrier, president of the Massachusetts Library Association, who is also director of branch libraries for the Boston Public Library, today disclaimed any desire for the position of state librarian, even though she should be named for such a post.

Miss Guerrier has been suggested recently as a possible successor to Edward H. Redstone, resigned. Governor Curley has nominated Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan to the post. Her appointment will be voted upon on Wednesday by the executive council.

Miss Guerrier's letter follows:

"Several of the Boston newspapers have been kind enough to suggest, without consulting me, that I would make a good state librarian. While I appreciate the kind intention of those suggestions, I wish to state that I do not consider myself fitted either by training or experience for this position. The fact that one has been in an administrative position in public library service for many years does not necessarily qualify one for a library position which requires, in addition to a thorough knowledge of library technique, an acquaintance with state laws and federal and state publications.

"I am vitally interested in the type of library work I have been engaged in for many years, and am very definitely not interested in being suggested for a position I should not accept even if (a supposition which is beyond the bounds of possibility) it were offered to me. I am, like other members of the library profession, eagerly desirous that a properly trained and qualified person should be chosen for one of the most important library positions in the State."

Massachusetts Primary Finds Interest Low

19,000 Candidates Await Decision of Voters at Polls

Trend Is Studied

G. O. P. Fight Complicated—Few Contests Among Democrats

Tomorrow's primaries signal the end of a concerted drive on the part of nearly 19,000 candidates for posts on various state and national committees and delegations. Both the Republican and Democratic voters of the Commonwealth will vote for delegates to the state and national conventions of both parties, as well as for members of the state, city, town and ward committees.

Although but slight interest has been manifested by the voters in any of the various contests now in progress, the outcome of many of them will be of great interest to the political pilots of both the State and the nation. This is especially true of the contests in the Republican Party, where there is a greater welter of candidates, all of different aims and all pulling in different directions.

Democratic Outlook

In the Democratic Party there appears to be no serious opposition to those delegation candidates, who have been designated by Democratic State Committee Chairman Joseph McGrath as pledged to President Roosevelt. These include eight delegates-at-large and 30 district delegates, two from each of the State's 15 congressional districts. By authority of the President himself, Chairman McGrath has been empowered to name the 38 candidates, who may use the name of the President after their own on the ballot. The state law specifies that none may write himself as pledged to the nomination of any man, unless he has the candidate's permission.

Although the President is conceded the backing of any Massachusett's Democratic delegation, which may be elected for the National Convention, a close watch will yet be kept upon the strength of the Democratic opposition. It is just opposition to the New Deal, which many believe may swing the State into the Republican column next November.

Landon Vote Watched

The national angle of the Republican contest is not so clear, however, with large numbers having signified no choice, but merely opposition to the present administration. From those, who have signified their choice, it is apparent at the moment that Governor Landon of Kansas has the strongest backing in the State. Many believe however that Governor Landon is not running as strong as he was some two or three months ago, and that his name may not attract as many votes as his backers hope.

The most interesting national Republican contest is in the 16th district, where George L. Barnes of Weymouth, perennial Republican National Convention candidate, and John Richardson, the Massachusetts member of the Republican national committee, are the choices of the state organization. They are opposed by Representative Charles W. Hedges of Weymouth and George C. P. Olsson of Brockton, who have signified that Governor Landon is their favorite, although he refused them permission to use his name on the ballot.

Democratic Contest

The Democratic state machine seems to have a real fight, its only one, in the contest for delegates in the 10th district. The officially designated Rooseveltian candidates, Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and John P. Englert are opposed by two local candidates, Maurice Tobin, member of the Boston School Committee and John J.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Ready for First Cruise of the Season

By a Staff Photographer One of the Boston Public Garden Swanboats About to Cast Off

Swanboats Again Kick Up the Surf In Public Garden

Chill winds or not, summer by the juvenile calendar came to Boston today. It arrived at 10:27 as the first swanboat in the Public Garden joyously kicked its iron feet and slid away from the mooring with two adults shepherding seven little round-eyed youngsters from East Boston.

The departure was worthy of a Cunarder. Passengers held tight—those who were fortunate enough to get outside seats, and there are only two to each bench—for who knows what may happen on the cruise around the "duck house" on the Boylston Street side, or around the rocky Robinson Crusoe island away down at the Beacon Street end?

John Paget, whose father started the five swans on their unending water circle 60 years ago, was on hand, (wearing his overcoat), to see the first shipload of cash customers open the season. Robert Paget, the father, obtained the concession for what has now become a Boston institution, and the swans have never left the family.

Gleaming white, their bills in fine disdain for minutiae of ornithology in brilliant red and some in black, the swans rose and fell gently at the landing stage. The departure of the first boat was signal for WPA workers circling the shore to assume "parade rest" attitudes quite in keeping with the dignified procession of the pedaled bird.

The swan boats were the invention of the elder Paget. They cost $2200 each for the five-bench 20-passenger carriers, cast-iron swan at the stern straddling slim copper-sheathed pontoons. A bicycle mechanism propels the craft on its "whizzing" swirl around the lagoon in about 10 minutes.

Reports on the end of the first cruise brought word that the ducks which nest on the island each spring have returned. Further reports were cut short, as anyone familiar with the ways of four-year-olds might assume, when the seven youngsters began to scatter for too close inspection of the water's edge.

These are the only metal swans in captivity, so far as Paget knows. They have become typical of Boston and are an amusing sight to hundreds of visitors each summer. This pilgrimage includes, of course, hundreds of sailors. Paget is ready for them, too. His fleet of 13 rowboats stand ready for customers.

Early Harvard Linked With Czech Pedagogue

Textbooks of Comenius Used by the College in 17th Century

Other Claims Listed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 27—It is doubtless a fact that to Master George Downing whose educational needs were responsible for the founding of Harvard College just 300 years ago, the publication of a now forgotten scholastic work by the Czech pedagogue, Comenius, was a much more serious matter than the foundation of a new seat of learning for his special benefit.

The draft manuscript of such a work arrived in London in the same year that Harvard began to come into existence — 1636. Its name was de Pansophia——Concerning Complete Wisdom—and it was one of several educational textbooks written by Comenius for the instruction—or bewilderment—of the young seventeenth century idea. There is definite evidence that some of these books, notably Janua linguarum reserata—a grammar in the form of a miniature encyclopedia—were used by George in company with all early Harvardians, as indeed they were by all well-brought-up boys of those days.

But Comenius has other claims upon the interests of Harvard besides that of being the writer of some of its earliest textbooks. There is a tradition that he was invited by Gov. John Winthrop to take over the presidency of the college. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that Comenius took a very great interest in education in New England, particularly in regard to the secular and religious instruction of Indians for whom a special hostel was built at Harvard in 1655—"a structure strong and substantial but not very capacious," as a contemporary writer put it. It was intended to accommodate twenty Indian students and cost between £300 and £400.

Comenius's interest in New England and the Indians forms the subject of a monograph prepared here by R. Fitzgibbon Young, of the Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences in Prague. Mr. Young cites a letter written by Comenius in 1647 to a Polish friend named Samuel Hartlib in which he refers with joy to the spread of Christianity among the Indians. In another letter written in 1655 to Andrew Klobusicky, a Magyar nobleman, Comenius speaks of a class of American students, apparently composed of both English and Indians, which was being taught by his method—the Janua linguarum reserata, aforesaid, published in 1631.

"We hope about Whitsuntide," he wrote, "to receive a full account of the progress of our class in America. If it be satisfactory, further action will at once be taken in the matter by the authorities."

The Indian Hosel experiment at Harvard appears to have gone on for about 20 years and a New England resident, a Mr. Harris, wrote on April 29, 1675, that "in Massachusetts there is a college at Cambridge three miles from Boston where many preachers, physicians, and Indians (but no lawyers) are bred." In the following year, however, Edward Randolph spoke of "a small brick building called the Indian College where some few Indians did study, but now converted to a printing house."

Mr. Fitzgibbon Young cites examples of several Indians who received their education on Comenian lines at the Indian Hostel. One of them Caleb Cheesechaumuk, a native of Martha's Vineyard, is stated to be the only Indian whose name appears on the list of Harvard graduates. His classmate, Joel Jacoomis, wrote his name twice in the still extant copy of Comenius's Janua Aurea linguarum.

Cheesechaumuk graduated in 1665, but passed away the following year. Jacoomis, who was considered the more brilliant of the two, was drowned in 1665. Governor Winthrop, writing in 1663 about Cheesechaumuk and Jacoomis to Robert Boyle, "Governor of ye Corporation for propagating ye Gospel in New England," said: "I make bold to send heere enclosed a kind of rarity, the first perhaps that your honor hath seene of that sort from such hands. It is two papers of Latin composed by two Indians now scholars in the college in this country and the writing is with their owne hands. If your honor shall judge it worth the notice of the gentlemene of the honorable Corporation and ye Royall Society, you may be pleased to give ym a view of it. Possibly as a novelty of that kind it may be acceptable, being a reall fruit of that hopefull work which is beginning among them, and therewith may please to give me leave to have my humble service presented to them testifying thus much that I received them of those Indians out of their owne hands, and had ready assurances from them in Latin to many questions, that I propounded to them in yt language, and heard them both expresse severall sentences in Greek also."

Governor Winthrop, Mr. Boyle and still more Comenius himself might get some shocks today if they tried to get "ready assurances" from Harvard "schollars" in Latin. But how about asking Governor Winthrop's modern counterpart to "propound" a few questions to them "in yt language"?

U. S. Senate Honors Harvard

HARVARD UNIVERSITY does not resent the action of the United States Senate in recognizing "the tercentenary of Harvard as being also that of the beginning of higher education in the United States." So declared a telegram sent by Jerome D. Greene, director of the Harvard celebration, and delivered to Vice-President John Garner this morning.

Mr. Greene continued that Harvard "is honored by and is sincerely appreciative of that action."

The action in question was promulgated by a Senate resolution introduced by Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Massachusetts which set up a committee of 15 "to co-operate" with Harvard in its tercentenary. Originally, this resolution had contained a clause authorizing President Roosevelt to invite "such governments and individuals as he desired." It was struck out, however, Mr. Greene explained.

Presumably, therefore, government participation in the private tercentenary industry this year will be purely nominal.

R. I. Labor Hazy About Own Party

Endorses Green Advice on Nonpartisanship But Hits Snag

Gorman Wins On Appeal to Floor

Later Overruled and Result a Quandary—No Definite Action on Union Split

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27—Although exact status of the long discussed proposal of organized labor here to start a third party was cloaked in confusion today it appeared to labor leaders that, for all practical purposes, the third party is out of the running, at least for this year.

The situation was scheduled to be cleared up at yesterday's session of the annual convention of the Rhode Island state branch of the American Federation of Labor, but events served only to becloud the issue further.

At the morning session, the delegates endorsed a communication from William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in which he urged the state branch to continue its nonpartisan policy.

Taken To Mean Regularity

This was taken to mean that the convention, in effect, was turning its back on the proposals to leave the established parties and that the third party idea was abandoned.

But in the early hours of last night Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America and national leader in the labor party movement, claimed that the labor party resolution which has been side-tracked by two previous conventions of the organization had, in reality, been adopted and that the delegates must follow out the mandates of the resolve which provided that machinery be put into operation to make it effective.

Gorman Faction Wins Point

With the communication of Mr. Green, interpreted by William L. Connolly, state president, as defining the political party of the organization, he ruled the Gorman action out of order but his decision was overruled. Then the delegates immediately adopted Mr. Gorman's suggestion that the leader of the state branch call meetings of interested parties and have the labor party machinery ready by the semi-annual convention in October.

During the discussion of the Green communication yesterday Mr. Gorman voiced doubt as to whether the convention would be able to place a ticket in the field at the next election and recommended that the union members support the liberals of both the Democratic and Republican organizations and convert them to their cause.

Labor Party Ruled Out

"There is no question but that the Democratic administration is all done in New England and Rhode Island, and unless we act we will again have the Republican rule of the mill barons and the bankers and the interests who are against us," he said.

When the labor party question which had been referred from the special labor party convention in March was reached under new business, Mr. Connolly ruled the matter out of order on the basis of the morning action. There was no discussion and it was not discovered until the matter had been disposed of that the labor party movement had been lost, as far as the majority of the delegates were concerned.

Then Mr. Gorman stood with the original resolution providing for the establishment of a labor party and which had been drawn up by him and sent to Rhode Island to be adopted while he was in attendance at the national convention of the American Federation of Labor attempting to force a similar resolution for a nation party.

Matter Is in the Air

He pointed out that when the resolution was adopted by the convention a year ago, it pledged itself for a labor party. Examination of the resolution by opponents and proponents brought no counter-opinions.

Immediately after the convention, several persons described as Communist and Socialist sympathizers who packed the public gallery at Eagles Hall, swarmed down on the floor and joined with the Gorman field representatives in making plans for the operation of the labor party machinery in which they expect to be important parts.

However, the political question was not the only problem that was left with an indefinite ending. The controversial industrial or craft union question is also "up in the air" as far as some delegates are concerned.

Industrial Vote Lost

A resolution placing the convention on record for the industrial form of unionism in mass production industries was disapproved by the resolutions committee by a vote of three to two. The committee explained that it disapproved the measure because it provided that federal unions should be absorbed and this question was the subject of an international jurisdiction fight.

John H. Powers, chairman of the resolutions committee, said that if this provision of the long resolution was eliminated, the measure would be approved by the committee. The objectionable provision was not taken out and the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Powers explained that he did not believe that the defeat of the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Richard J. Davis, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marblehead, in Abbot Hall, Marblehead. 8.

Theaters

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston. 8:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the stellar role, assisted by Mary Servoss, Pauline Drake and others. Play adapted from Erskine Caldwell's novel by Jack Kirkland. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER — "My Marriage," featuring Claire Trevor, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick and Paul Kelley. 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Modern Times," with Charlie Chaplin. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "March of Time." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

UPTOWN—"Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. 1:20, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Love on a Bet," with Gene Raymond, Wendy Barrie and Helen Broderick. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

EXETER—"Murder of Mr. Harrigan," with Ricardo Cortez and Kay Linaker. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

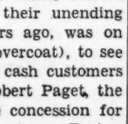
STATE AND ORPHEUM—Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy in "Petticoat Fever." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Hell-Ship Morgan," with George Bancroft and Ann Sothern. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m Both theaters: 1:05, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25.

FINE ARTS — "Ecstasy," Czechoslovakian prize film (in English). 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:20, 10. Also Mickey Mouse cartoon, "Orphans' Benefit Picnic."

TREMONT—Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 9 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Living on Velvet." 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:25.

MODERN—"Thirteen Hours by Air," 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:06, 4:39, 7:12, 9:45. Also "Snowed Under," 10:24 a. m., 12:57, 3:30, 6:03, 8:36.

MEMORIAL — "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," featuring William Powell. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.



SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Primitive Pitcairn," "Tickets Please," "Winged Champions," "Babes in Toyland," "Easy Pickins," "Voice of Experience," latest newsreels and other shorts.

UNIVERSITY—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Don't Get Personal," featuring James Dunn and Sally Eilers. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05 Also "March of Time." 2:50, 6, 9:10.

METROPOLITAN—Joan Bennett and Cary Grant in "Big Brown Eyes." 10 a. m., 12:25, 3:01, 5:36, 8:11, 10:46. Stage: Jack Benny, Mary Livingston, Kenny Baker, Chicken Sisters, with big revue. Sevitzky's Orchestra.

BOSTON—"The Return of Jimmy Valentine," with Roger Pryor and Charlotte Henry. 10:53 a. m., 1:57, 5:01, 7:47, 10:15. Stage: Earl Carroll Vanities, featuring Billy House.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Boulder Dam," with Ross Alexander, Patricia Ellis and Lyle Talbot. Fenway: 2:28, 5:05, 7:42, 10:19. Paramount: 10:32 a. m., 1:22, 4:12, 7:02, 9:52. Also "Too Many Parents," featuring Frances Farmer and Lester Matthews. Fenway: 1:10, 3:47, 6:24, 9:01. Paramount: 9:13 a. m., 12:03, 2:53, 5:43, 8:33.

Music

GEORGE W. BROWN HALL (N. E. Conservatory of Music)—Violin recital by Henry Van Ham. Harold Chapman, accompanist. 8:15.

SYMPHONY HALL—Pension Fund concert: Bach's St. Matthew Passion, performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 5 and 8:30. (Given in two sessions because of its length.)

Other Events

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL — Meeting and Ladies' Night. Charitable Irish Society. 8.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION—Address by Harold Stebbins, president. Motion pictures of Canada by C. D. Weldon of the Canadian National Railways. Brookline Public Library, Washington Street. 7:30.

N. E. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—Helene Wilson and Ivard Strauss in "Dramatic Miniatures," presented by Clayton D. Gilbert. Recital Hall. 8:30.

BACK BAY WPA LECTURE—"The Universe Around Us," by Loring B. Andrews with instrumental trio. Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. 7:30.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS—Roxbury Community Theater in "The Importance of Being Earnest." Norfolk House Center, 14 John Eliot Square. 7:30.

Tomorrow

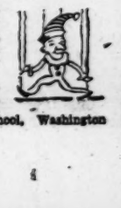
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "English Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

MARITIME ASSOCIATION—Luncheon for Eli Perry, assistant collector of the port. Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 80 Federal Street. 12:30.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game. Red Sox vs. White Sox. 3.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. United States-Canada Day. Address on "Two Neighborly Nations," by Dr. H. H. Saunderson. Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

DORCHESTER WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow." Roger Wolcott School, Morton and Norfolk Streets. 10.



BELMONT WPA CONCERT — Choral group, William Ellis Weston, conductor. Chenay School, Washington Street. 3:30.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Rate-Making Conflicts Seen As Curb to Boston Shipping

Boston's widely hailed geographical advantages, namely being a day nearer to Europe by steaming time and enjoying the shortest "straight line" route between Europe and the vast inland United States Central Freight Association territory—today actually threaten the prosperity of this port, shipping men disclosed.

And all because of conflicting theories of rate making as approved by two federal tribunals having juridisdiction over ocean and rail rates, namely, the United States Shipping Board Bureau and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Each tribunal has a different basis of computing rates.

Return From Hearing

This was revealed today by representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the city of Boston and the Boston Port Authority, just back after attending hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the complaint of the Albany Port District Commission assailing trunk line railroads for not according to the Port of Albany, a basis of import, export and intercoastal rates such as are in effect from the other north Atlantic ports.

The shipping board bureau is opposed to the mileage theory of making ocean rates. In 1923 the shipping board granted equal ocean rates to all north Atlantic ports to and from Europe, in proceedings brought by south Atlantic and Gulf ports. The southern ports at that time had rates of 7½ and 15 cents a hundredweight above the ocean rates to the north Atlantic ports. Yet, New Orleans had some 1800 miles additional ocean haul more than Boston on traffic from Europe and other points via the Straits of Gibraltar.

Theories Differ

But the Interstate Commerce Commission has a different theory of rate making, based on distance. The commission dismissed a complaint of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which alleged discrimination by railroads in granting lower rail rates to Philadelphia and Baltimore than to Boston. The decision held that distance between Philadelphia and Baltimore and the Central Freight Association territory, was from 150 to 250 miles shorter than to Boston and upheld the right of the roads to haul goods at lower rates to such ports. Yet no recognition was taken of the shortest through haul from Central Freight Territory to Europe, by way of the port of Boston.

Today, Albany—a relatively new port made accessible to seagoing steamers by dredging of the Hudson River—seeks the advantages of the low rail rates on through shipments.

Approval Expected

If this is granted—and Attorney-Examiner Charles M. Bardwell, for the I. C. C., has recommended such action—the one ocean rate for all ports would give Albany a distinct advantage over all New England ports, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk. Hence, all these ports vigorously opposed the making of import and export rates on a mileage basis at the recent hearings and asked the I. C. C. to deny the petition of Albany.

Recommendations of examiners hearing rate complaints are frequently adopted by the I. C. C. The commission has set the date of May 13 for the limit in which exceptions to the examiner's proposed report in this case may be filed. Procedure calls for granting to all interested parties an opportunity for oral argument before the full bench of the commission at Washington, at some date after the filing of the exceptions.

Albany seeks to obtain:

Albany's Demands

1. Rail rates to points in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, that will be, generally speaking, 3 cents a hundredweight under the present rates between those points and Baltimore, or 6 cents lower than the rates to Boston and New York.

2. Rates to points in northern Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska, that are on a par with New York.

3. Rates to points in northern Ohio, southern Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, Kansas and eastern Colorado, that are on a par with Philadelphia.

4. Rates to other southern points in central territory, on a par with Boston and New York.

Baltimore's Proposals

At the hearings, the port of Baltimore which, in conjunction with Albany, enjoys the short-line mileage to leading points in central territory, proposed that Albany be given relief on the basis sought with slight modifications. Spokesmen for the Massachusetts interests said today that it appears that the examiner has adopted practically all the proposals made by representative of the port of Baltimore. The other North Atlantic ports contend that import and export rates cannot be made on a strict mileage basis as such action would restrict the flow of water-borne commerce to the other ports. They point out that ocean rates to all ports from Portland, Maine, to Houston, Texas, are the same.

Boston interests will join with the rail carriers and those of the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, in filing exceptions to the Examiner's proposed report, and in oral argument before the I. C. C.

Results on Boston Trade

Inevitable results of the granting of the rates sought by Albany, as seen by the Massachusetts interests, are:

1. Eliminating Boston and other New England ports from handling any traffic destined to territory west of the Buffalo-Pittsburgh line, known in rail circles as Central Territory.

2. Denying to the port of Boston all overhead traffic to Central Territory and Canadian points.

3. Attracting to Albany many new steamship services which will further result in considerable traffic for points in eastern New York state, Vermont, western Massachusetts and Connecticut being diverted from Boston to the port of Albany.

One Ray of Hope

4. Boston, with the shortest through ocean and rail distance to Central territory points, will find itself prohibited from handling traffic on a par of rates with a competing port.

But the silver lining to the darkest cloud, in this case, is seen by Boston interests in the bills known as the Eastman Water Carrier Bills, now pending in Congress. Sponsored by Joseph B. Eastman, federal coordinator of transportation, these bills would transfer to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the jurisdiction over the ocean rates now administered by the Shipping Board Bureau. In event that the bills are passed and the I. C. C. continues its policy of low rates to the shortest distance port, Boston envisages a boom in foreign commerce unparalleled in history because of its shortest through distance—Europe to central territory. The Massachusetts delegation in Congress is working to expedite enactment of these bills.

Rivalry Marks Opening 'Step Sing' At Smith College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 27—The first of the traditional step sings at Smith College will usher in the spring season officially tomorrow night. After supper, members of the four classes will gather in front of the Students' Building, seniors occupying the position of honor on the steps and the other classes forming a hollow square before them.

The seniors' opening song at the first step sing is the cause of much friendly rivalry between the two upper classes, for tradition has it that the juniors must answer the senior selection with a witty reply set to music. Great has been the excitement for the past week, with the seniors furtively rehearsing their song, and the juniors trying to ferret out the identity of the melody and words.

A so-called theme song from the seniors begins each sing, the other three classes respond, and for a brief half-hour the campus is filled with songs, both old and new, with an infinite variety of subjects, tunes, and words. The types of songs are not limited, and range from witty satire on college life and fun at the expense of other classes, to more serious thoughts of the parting at the end of the year.

Step sings will be held each Tuesday and Friday evening for the rest of the college year, culminating in the solemn ceremony of the final step sing. It is then that the seniors give over the steps to the members of the junior class.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Reproduction of drawings by Raphael, Michelangelo, Dürer and Rembrandt. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Twentieth century still life. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock, also Saturdays at 2 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents. Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Charles A. Aiken. Through May 2.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Illustrations from children's books by Kate Seredy. Through April.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Water colors by Will King Through April. Exhibit by George C. Wales.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of water colors of Rosina M. Don Dero. Through April 30.

Symphony Hall—Zuloaga Paintings from the Alvan T. Fuller collection, during Symphony concerts. Through May 2.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—Drawings by modern artists. Through May 2.

Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Molly Luce. Water colors by Elinor Goodridge and Mary Wills Hatch. Sculpture by Betty Burroughs. Through May 2.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through May 2.

Children's Art Center—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through May 5.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of prize-winning posters in connection with Be Kind to Animals Week by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Boston City Club—Etchings and mezzotints by Claude Lorraine. Through May 4

Holman's Print Shop—500 cartoons by Thomas Nast.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street, Cambridge—English Brass Rubbings. Water colors by Christian Rolphs. Through May 10.

Junior League—Prints by Matisse and Dufy.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. The Mosaic over the entrance of the Mosque of Sancta Sophia, Constantinople, print of a rubbing at full size. English water colors. Japanese surimono prints.

Doll & Richards—Exhibit by Physicians' Art Society, through May 13.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of jewelry by M. Louise Reggio. Through May 6.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by John P. Benson, through May 9.

Boston Art Club—Exhibit by Business Men's Art Club. May 9.

Copley Society—Paintings by Ruth Perry. Through May 1.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Flood Toll 10 Millions In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., April 27 (AP)—Last month's flood left $10,416,360 damage in its wake in New Hampshire Gov. H. Styles Bridges learned today from the state's flood reconstruction council.

The council divided the loss as follows: Individuals, $650,000; farms and rural property, $426,695; industries $2,868,857; utilities and railroads, not including municipal utilities, $1,935,958; recreational facilities, $8750; semipublic property such as charitable institutions, $39,345; public property, $4,486,755.

Swampscott Sets Tax Rate at $27

By the Associated Press

Swampscott, Mass., April 27

THE tax rate for 1936 was fixed at $27 per thousand today by the board of assessors, a decrease of $2.30 from last year.

Labor Party Is Dropped by R. I. State Convention

[Continued From Page 9]

resolution placed the convention on record as opposed to the industrial union system but as opposed to its one provision.

His opinion was not shared by all of the delegates. He was questioned twice by Mr. Gorman and a delegate from the machinists' union and even the newspaper men were asked to give their private interpretation.

In the closing hours of the convention, the Newport machinist made an attempt to clarify the situation by introducing a motion which would place the convention on record in favor of the vertical organization plan.

The restless delegates voted to defer action until the November convention, when it appeared that a debate, which would continue indefinitely, was in the making.

No Penalty to Politicians

Although the convention rolled through more than a dozen resolutions which pledged support of the state branch in the enactment of national legislation such as the National Textile Act, the Youth Administration bill, and the continuance of the WPA theatrical project, and the disapproval of the Fascist movement, the convention after a long debate rejected a resolution which would force officers of the federation to resign their union positions if they accepted political jobs.

The move was said to have been aimed at Joseph T. Cahir, director of public relations of the State Labor Department. Mr. Cahir, a candidate for the first vice-presidency, was re-elected by the largest vote given any of the nominees.

Mr. Connolly was re-elected, as was Secretary-Treasurer Elizabeth M. Cahir and Legislative Agent Cornelius J. Mulcahey. The seat of the next convention will be Providence.

What's Going On In the Arts

Bach's St. Matthew Passion

BACH'S St. Matthew Passion was presented yesterday afternoon and evening, in two sessions, by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. The orchestra was assisted by the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses (G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor) and by these soloists: Jeanette Vreeland, soprano; Kathryn Meisle, contralto; Frederick Jagel, tenor; Keith Falkner and David Blair McClosky, basses. Dr. V. Ernst Wolff played the harpsichord, Louis Speyer and Henry Stanislaus the English horns; Mr. Speyer and Jean Devergie the oboi d'amore, Alfred Zighera the viola da gamba and Albert W. Snow the organ. The work is being repeated late this afternoon and this evening. The performances are for the benefit of the orchestra's pension fund.

The St. Matthew Passion had gone unheard in Boston for nearly 20 years, except for a rather inadequate performance by the Handel and Haydn Society two years ago. The performance of yesterday was on the whole of high quality. The chorus was excellent, the vocal soloists for the most part were better than adequate and the instrumental parts were expertly performed. Dr. Koussevitzky welded his forces into a unity that expressed reverentially the devotional import of the work. He also brought out its dramatic quality.

It was in this dramatic aspect that his interpretation was open to adverse criticism. His dynamic contrasts were often too violent. The choruses were usually much too loud. The tremendous fortissimo on the simple remark of the Priests, Scribes and Elders, "Not upon the feast," and on the scornful reply of the Chief Priests and Elders to Judas, "What is that to us?" for examples, detracted from the effect of the similar fortissimo, properly used, in the cries of the people, "Barabbas!" and "Let Him be crucified!" This extreme violence was carried over at one point even into the words of Jesus, when "All ye shall be offended because of Me this night," sung *piano* by Mr. Falkner, was followed by "I will smite the shepherd," in a distressing fortissimo. It would be difficult to defend these procedures.

On the other hand, the chorales were sung, without exception, with exquisite loveliness of tone and expression, the difficult and often unrewarding recitatives were handled with discretion and the arias were delivered with good tonal quality and with sympathetic understanding of their content. Mr. Jagel, with the most difficult assignment, performed his work with good vocal control and fine dramatic intelligence. Mr. Falkner lent musical authority and interpretive dignity to the words of Jesus. Miss Vreeland was in good voice and sang with deep understanding of the significance of her text. Miss Meisle displayed musical and dramatic intelligence but vocally she was not in good form. Mr. McClosky was overeager and his voice lacked resonance.

It would be helpful if before this work is given again a better English text could be discovered or devised. The English words, except those taken directly from the Gospel, are often ludicrous in their inappropriateness, and often, too, the musical accent falls on the wrong word or syllable. It would be a big task to compose a really good English text for these choruses and arias, but it would be a real service.

There was an ovation for all concerned, including Mr. Woodworth, at the close of last evening's performance.

L. A. S.

Holman's Print Shop

AN ILLUMINATING collection of cartoons may be seen at Holman's Print Shop on Park Street, where there are nearly 500 of the satires of Thomas Nast. On the staff of Harper's Weekly during the stormy seventies and early eighties, he unleashed his fury about political intrigue, social injustice and personal greed. He put graphic art into service to the limits which are permissible to the satirist.

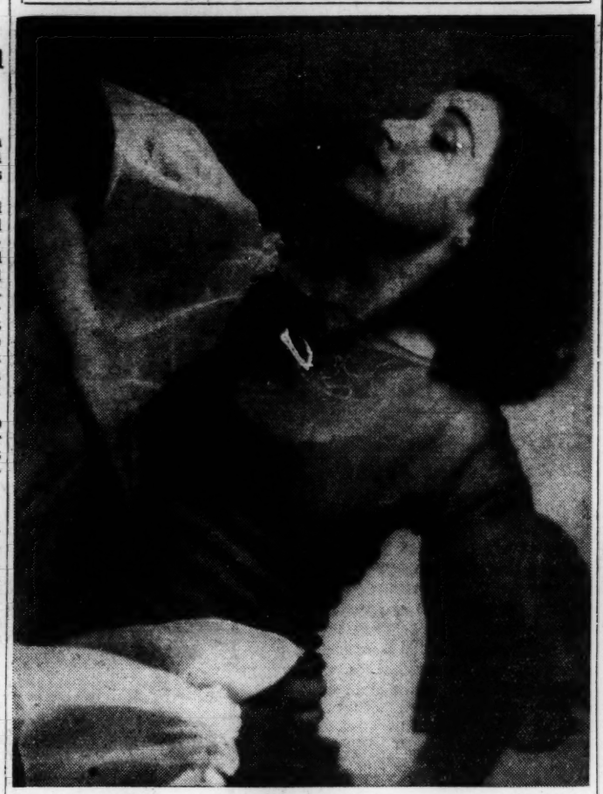
So many of the political situations portrayed by Thomas Nast have their parallel today that we must pause to meditate. "Boss Tweed" and Tammany proved for several years the target of Nash's attack. "Boss Tweed" becomes a sort of standard type referred to again and again for established despicable traits.

Other subjects include that of war. Thomas Nast tried to make it as disagreeable as pictorial imagery permits. Similar cartoons today incorporate the newer, last-word methods of warfare, the same slaughter, brought up to date. We compare the Nast war cartoons with those of George Grosz seen last winter at the Germanic Museum. The cartoonist is far more direct, for he has a new tradition of intemperate realism which was in the process of development when Nast was in his prime. The cartoonist of today has also the discipline of employing fewer strokes of the pen to convey his idea. We experience a more acute jolt, encountering modern social satire.

Thomas Nast was the first to use certain symbols of political parties and factions which persist to this day—the elephant, donkey, and tiger.

D. A.

At the Repertory Theater



Pauline Chellis

Who Will Give a Dance Recital With Her Group Tomorrow Evening

N. H. Car Taxation Acclaimed Too Low

CONCORD, N. H., April 27 (AP)—John J. Marston, secretary of the State Tax Commission, said today autoists are not paying their full share of taxation in comparison with what owners of homes and other real property are assessed.

Mr. Marston said the average auto owner in paying his municipal permit fee is assessed on the value of his car only about 60 per cent of what the owner of a home must pay.

The rate of taxation on automobiles, based on the permit fee, is $1.86 for every $100 of valuation, he said, compared with $3.17 on $100 of other forms of taxable property.

Mr. Marston estimated that if the taxable rate on automobiles were increased to equal the rate on other real property the towns and cities in New Hampshire would receive an additional $250,000 a year. This, he said, could be used for local road work.

N. H. Will Set Up Minimum Wages In Clothing Industry

CONCORD, N. H., April 27 (AP)—The clothing and accessories industry loomed today as the next in New Hampshire for which minimum wages will be established, following an announcement by John S. B. Davie, commissioner of labor, that he expected to appoint a board to set a scale of remuneration for this industry within the next two weeks.

The minimum wage division of the State Department of Labor, under Mrs. Elisabeth Elkins, director, is nearing completion of a report on an investigation of conditions in the industry. Appointment of the board will follow receipt of the report.

Establishment of a minimum wage scale for the industry would affect more than 500 women and minors employed throughout the State at sewing and machine operating.

Increased Imports Are Reported By Port of Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27—An increase in the quantity of foreign materials being shipped into the United States through the port of Providence is noted in the quarterly report of the Harbor Master, William H. Carroll.

During the first three months of the year, the report says, 29,577 tons of foreign anthracite coal were received here, while only 6596 tons of domestic coal were entered. Imports of coke from abroad also are increasing, the harbormaster says. During the quarter, 6198 tons of foreign coke and 6750 tons of foreign pig iron were received.

Oil tops all other shipments, 681,179 tons of it having been received during the quarter.

A variety of crafts brought the cargoes into Providence. Included in the list are 469 steamers, 1 schooner, 60 barges, 67 tugboats and 71 oyster boats.

Peace Workers Testing Support In Trade World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A search is being instituted to discover the strength of feeling in the business world in support of "peace as an urgent and basic necessity to sane progress."

The search is being conducted by a woman, Mme. Guthrie d'Arcis, treasurer of the peace and disarmament committee of the Women's International Organizations—which has its headquarters at Geneva—and, on behalf of this committee, she has evolved what she calls a peace roll of industry upon which she hopes to inscribe the names of those great business concerns which believe that in peace lies the commercial safety of the future.

Practical Co-operation

Mme. d'Arcis hopes to obtain the declarations of these concerns that war is "bad business" and that peace is an integral part of their international policy. She hopes to "get across" to them the notion that practical co-operation with the women's peace and disarmament committee is wise co-operation. She hopes to encourage public opinion in the direction of a renewed sense of mutual confidence.

The inspiration for this new effort toward the establishment of world peace came, Mme. d'Arcis says, from a declaraion made by the General Motors Corporation when, in making a very generous contribution to the funds of her committee, it declared that "the interests of industrial and commercial activity are best served by peace rather than by a destructive pursuit of war activity."

Different Peace Rolls

What is felt by one great firm must be common to the feelings of other firms, Mme. d'Arcis believes, and so she is setting out first to compile a peace roll of industry, then a peace roll of transport, then a peace roll of insurance, and so on, until, so far as is humanly possible, each department of the business world has been covered.

In the communication which sets out the plan for the peace roll, Mme. d'Arcis's committee makes a statement in regard to economic barriers and the danger they present to peace.

Armistice in Trade

"This committee," it continues, "states that great international business constitutes the most effective force in favor of an armistice in this terrible economic world war actually being waged.

"We belive that business men, accustomed to practical planning and forecasting, and to obtaining results, could, through pressure on their national governments in different parts of the world, hasten a gradual reciprocal and balanced reduction and limitation of those restrictions, quotas, tariffs, etc., which are today strangling the world.

"These," the committee concludes, "are essentially business problems rather than political, and as business problems they will have to be dealt with."

Massachusetts Jobs Are Safe to June 30

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Representative John W. McMormack (D) of Massachusetts said he was assured yesterday by Jacob Baker, assistant WPA administrator, that no curtailment was contemplated in the work of the historical records survey and the American Guide in Massachusetts.

Mr. Baker told Mr. McCormack, however, "we must necessarily await congressional action before making any definite commitment as to development subsequent to June 30."

Mr. McCormack recently wrote Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, urging continuance of white-collar projects after Frank J. Manning, organizer of the Writers' Union of Massachusetts, told the representative it was reported activities there were to be curtailed.

This 'Ill Wind' Blows Farmer Some Good

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Mass., April 27

HAROLD B. NEARMAN of the emergency division of the American Red Cross has found a farmer who subscribes whole-heartedly to the expression that: "It's an ill wind that doesn't blow somebody some good."

The farmer told Mr. Nearman he was looking forward to a few more days as windy as yesterday. The high wind, the farmer said, blew off about two inches of silt left on his farm by the flood. He figured that a couple more "dusters" would remove the remainder and permit him to proceed with late spring plowing.

Amphibion Claims Two New Records With Pay Loads

STRATFORD, Conn., April 27 (AP)—The Sikorsky flying boat S-43 climbed to an indicated height of 20,000 feet with heavy pay loads yesterday and established a claim on two more world altitude records.

The claimed records, never sought before, were for altitudes with 2000 kilograms (4410 pounds) and 1000 kilograms (2205 pounds) pay loads for Class C3 amphibions.

Recently, the craft rose to an indicated height of 27,950 feet and laid claim to two records—for absolute altitude and for altitude with a 500 kilogram pay load.

The amphibion was in the air for more than an hour yesterday. Capt. Boris Sergievsky, chief pilot of the Sikorsky Aviation Company, was at the controls. With him were I. I. Sikorsky, designer of the craft, and Michael Pravikoff, mechanic.

The S-43 soon will be placed in service by Pan American Airways. It is a high-wing cabin monoplane powered by two engines capable of delivering 750 horsepower each.

College Training Found Aid to Women Searching for Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 27—Nearly 50 per cent of the senior class at Mount Holyoke College expect to be employed within a few months after graduating this June, according to the annual spring report issued by Miss Helen M. Voorhees, director of the appointment bureau. The present group of graduates faces the brightest prospects of any class since that of 1931, Miss Voorhees believes.

Since 1934, there has been a steadily increasing demand by business and professional men for college-trained employees because of their conviction that the college graduate offers a better investment than the applicant with only secondary school training, according to Miss Voorhees.

The teaching field will claim 15 per cent of the class, with the majority of the girls finding employment in private schools, according to Miss Voorhees. Business will absorb about 12 per cent in statistical, secretarial and clerical work; college laboratories, 5 per cent; and commercial laboratories, another 5 per cent.

Approximately one third of the 1936 graduating class will pursue further study and will hope to secure employment in the next year, Miss Voorhees adds. Students have learned to accept the fact that a B. A. degree does not necessarily provide the key to any job and that they must round out their cultural education with some specialized technique, it was stated by Miss Voorhees.

Alumnae have furnished valuable assistance to the appointment bureau by giving students the benefit of their experience in the search for employment. During the spring vacation a large group of seniors, especially those living in metropolitan areas, sought out alumnae for advice.

Jury Locked Up In Robbery Case

A Suffolk County jury was locked up for the second time within two weeks when George Romano of New York began trial before Judge John M. Gibbs for assault and battery and armed robbery of $18,540 from the United Drug Company. During the recent trial of James W. Hawkes and John F. Devlin on charges of selling school jobs, the jury was also locked up.

Romano, who also goes under the name of George Garguillo, is charged with the United Drug robbery on Jan. 23 and also with assault and battery on Paul V. Weden, paymaster, with a pistol.

The jury was ordered locked up by Judge Gibbs at the request of Assistant District Attorney Edward M. Sullivan, after which the scene of the crime was visited. Romano is represented by Herbert F. Callahan, attorney for Hawkes during the recent school case.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, July 5, 9 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Five Strikers Sentenced

RUTLAND, Vt., April 27 (AP)—Five striking marble workers were sentenced to from one to two years in the House of Correction today for breach of the peace. The men, convicted Saturday, were accused of assaulting Carl Peterson, who has continued to work since a strike was called last November.

Bike Train Takes Pedal Pushers To Berkshire Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANAAN, Conn., April 27—Residents of this small Connecticut town were the object of a friendly seige by 227 bicyclists yesterday as the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad inaugurated its first "bike train" out of New York and pronounced it a complete success. For the better part of Sunday, the hilly highways in this Berkshire section were transformed into a scene vaguely reminiscent of Holland, where bicycles are the most prevalent means of transportation.

With the fashion touch lent by five models in latest bicycling styles, the troup of peddlers roamed at will along the roads about Canaan, although others covered a regular 13-mile route to Buel Lake. One intrepid cyclist made the round trip twice, travelling the 13 miles to the lake in 40 minutes and totalling 52 miles during the day.

More than half of the veterans and neophytes who rented all but 11 of the 173 bicycles taken along for this purpose were women, which came as quite a surprise to officials of the railroad. There were several tandems in the party as well as four seaters and so-called "social cycles," which have two seats but only one set of peddles.

The railroad announced that the excursions would be run every Sunday from now on until the weather becomes too warm for bicycling.

Quoddy Champions Await Expectantly Renewal of Funds

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The watchful waiting attitude of Quoddy proponents, still hoping something may develop to make possible funds to continue construction, has left the project's future shrouded in doubt.

Representative Ralph O. Brewster received from Roscoe C. Emery, chairman of the Eastport City Council, a telegram quoting Governor Brann as favoring a waiting policy for the present.

Meanwhile, elimination by War Department appropriation bill conferees of appropriations for the Bluestone Reservoir in West Virginia caused the Maine delegation to reaffirm their policy of keeping Quoddy out of Congress.

The Bluestone Reservoir was one of the five projects, including Quoddy and the Florida ship canal, for which funds would have been provided in the $29,000,000 eliminated by the House in the appropriation bill. The Senate reinstated the appropriation, although refusing to accept the ship canal appropriation, and failing to act on Quoddy; but House conferees refused to accept it because of the failure of Congress to authorize the project.

Gov. Brann to Demand That Quoddy Work Go On

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 27 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann left for Washington today with 700 telegrams from Maine residents urging him "to secure continuance" of the $36,000,000 Passamaquoddy tidal power project.

"I will place them before President Roosevelt," the Governor said, "and couple them with by insistance that Quoddy be completed."

It was understood at the State House that he intends to remain at the national capital until "final action" is taken on Quoddy.

Completion of the unique project has been threatened by insufficient congressional approval.

Orchards in Bloom Will Greet Visitor To New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, N. H., April 27—Apple orchards of this State, dressed in their spring finery of pink and white, no longer will hide their clustered glories from the tourist seeking scenic attractions.

According to officials of the Monadnock Region Association, in place of the annual apple blossom festival, this year's plans call for a more extentive scenic tour covering the entire apple belt of the region. Many of the larger orchards are situated away from the main thoroughfares, and have been missed on former tours. But the wider route of the present schedule will include these by-roads.

Each route will be inspected for road conditions before it is posted. Association officials indicate that the pageant will be restored to the program next year.

Five Soil-Building Practices Are Approved

DURHAM, N. H., April 27—Five soil-building practices and rates of payment for New Hampshire have been given final approval by the federal Secretary of Agriculture. Their adoption will entitle farmers of the State to an estimated $350,000 in agricultural - conservation payments from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This was announced today by the New Hampshire Extension Service.

The list includes: (1) Improving established grasses and legumes on hay land, pasture land or in orchards. (2) Establishing new seedings of grasses and legumes. (3) Growing green-manure crops. (4) Planting forest trees. (5) Mulching orchards. Rates of payment vary from $1 an acre to $15, depending on the practice applied.

Two Drinking Drivers Jailed for 30 Days Each

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 27 (AP)—Two men were given house of correction sentences today as a result of two automobile accidents late last night and early today in which 19 persons experienced injuries.

Leroy Boothby of Lawrence and Arthur Harrisopoulos of Lowell, were the two men sentenced. They will spend 30 days in the house of correction for driving under the influence of liquor.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	"The Top Hatters": NBC	Jack Shannon, tenor	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Local dramatic sketch	dance orchestra	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"The Singing Lady": songs	Walter Logan's Musicale	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Checkerboard": variety	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Journal; speaker	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	United States Army Band	"Terry and Ted": sketch	Spotlight Revue	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs	"Musical Sentiment"	Baseball scores; sketch	Washington Backstage
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sports Review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sports reports; organist
7:00	Political speaker	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Four Barbers; organist	Yankee News Service
7:15	Revue: variety program	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Milton Kellem's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	After-Dinner Revue: soloist	Ted Husing; Charioteers	Radio and School Institute
7:45	"Parade": recording	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, commentator	Morton Downey; orchestra
8:00	"Fibber McGee and Molly":	Hammerstein's Music Hall: so-	Guy Lombardo and His Royal	"Dude Ranch Nights"
8:15	comedy; orchestra	loists; comedy; orchestra	Canadians; soloist	Harry Rogers, organist
8:30	Paris Musicale: Pickens Sis-	Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed	"Pick and Pat": blackface	"Music for Today": soloists;
8:45	ters; Morton Downey; orch.	chorus; comedy; orchestra	sketches; orchestra	popular orchestra
9:00	Greater Minstrels: Gus	Harry Horlick and Gypsies;	Radio Theater: Sally Eilers	Charlie Barnet's Orchestra
9:15	Van; soloists; orchestra	Howard Price, tenor; chorus	and Richard Barthelmess in	Crusaders: talk
9:30	"Tale of Today": serial	Sigmund Romberg; Lionel	"Under Cover"; other play-	Eddy Brown, violin; orch.
9:45	drama with Joan Blaine	Barrymore; soloists; orch.	ers; concert orchestra	Yankee News Service
10:00	"Rhythm": piano duo; quar-	Lullaby Lady: male quartet;	"The Witch's Tale": sketch	Wayne King and his orch.;
10:15	tet; soloist; girls' trio	concert orchestra	Morton Downey; orchestra	vocal soloists
10:30	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Nat. Forum: address, Senator	News dramatizations	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:45	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Robert F. Wagner, N. Y.	Public Opinion: "The TVA"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rhode	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:15	and his dance orchestra	Sports review; records	"Snapshots"; dance music	Ted Weem's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa	"The Owl Club": with Del	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Jack Hylton's Orchestra
11:45	Loma Orchestra; soloist	Castillo, organist	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Jack Hylton's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Chicago baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music program.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), British Broadcasting Corporation Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor, relayed from London.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WEEI (WEAF—National), Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch: Spencer Dean mystery serial drama.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Benny Rubin; Keller Sisters and Lynch.
9:00 WAAB, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Combined Musical Clubs concert.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop —The Voice of the People": sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Nickelodeon": songs; comedy; variety.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Donald Novis; Jane Pickens; Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists
9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, Howard Hanson, conductor; American music.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Radio Parties at Pickfair": soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Helen Ward.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:45 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Talk, "The Socialist Labor Party": John W. Aiken.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Bangor Solves Relief Problem on Self-Supporting Basis

Co-operation between industry and citizens provides jobs and wages for city's needy — Several projects show a profit to be used to carry on program.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, April 27—While most cities met the unemployment issue by costly direct relief or WPA projects, Bangor solved its jobless problem last winter by co-operative efforts between industry and charity.

A story of bassinets epitomizes this unique employment program, started by a newspaper and placed on a self-supporting basis by 25 and 50-cent contributions by the people of Bangor.

Last winter the Dayson Company, which manufactures furniture, wanted to include bassinets in its line of products, but lacked necessary capital for the venture. Men to cut wood in the forests, shape it in the mills and then manufacture bassinets in the factory were furnished without cost through the new employment plan.

Soon Self-Supporting

The men were paid at first by the employment fund. At the end of the first week the company agreed to pay what these men had been worth. The employment fund paid the men $12. At the end of the second week the company paid back to the fund one fourth of the wages; the next week one half. At the end of the month the men earned their own way with the company and have ever since!

The company started with nine men. The number has been increased with the popularity of the cribs, sold to a New York market, to 35. A new industry was established in Bangor and its relief burden reduced by a self-supporting program.

In other industries, on a smaller scale, the same plan was followed to the benefit of the manufacturer, the city and the once jobless worker. This plan for employment has been named, "The Bangor Plan." Today, because of it practical, self-supporting feature, it is being studied by many relief agencies throughout the country.

Plan Is Adaptable

The essence of the plan is its adaptability to small cities by its tie-up of community interests. Bangor's population is about 29,000. During January, February and March steady work was furnished to about 280 men, about one per cent of the citizenry.

In addition to its other merits, a distinguished feature of the Bangor plan is that a person does not have to go on record as a pauper in order to receive aid. The lists of those seeking assistance, kept by social workers, are private property.

The Bangor plan was originated last autumn by Fred D. Jordan, publisher of the Bangor Daily News. Seeking to aid the unemployed, the News hired a social worker to establish contacts between those who needed work and those who could furnish it.

As Arthur Ramsdell, the social worker, tackled the job before him, it was apparent that the task was greater than one man could handle. A second step was taken. The News sponsored a relief fund by popular subscription. A citizens committee was formed to handle the fund. Members voluntarily worked nights to put the plan into operation. With sufficient capital contributed the program was broadened out on its original basis—to find needed employment.

Work Extended

Industries in the city were contacted. The result was the creation of scores of jobs with industries facing situations similar to the company which wanted to manufacture bassinets. Mr. Jordan, who enthusiastically told the story of his winter's work today, did not stop at bassinets.

"We found, of course," he continued, "a large number of woodsmen so we bought a woods lot about six miles outside of Bangor and evidently bought it right because we have more than doubled our money with the wood we have taken off.

"We cut some pulp, some sawwood, and all of the firewood, which we have sold. This project gave the men a weekly income from $10 to as high as $18—proved a very profitable operation—in fact we made money.

"We found still another crowd who knew lumbering. We bought some stumpage and another piece of land which was largely pulp-wood. We had to make provisions for the men to stay there permanently. There was a camp on the place so we sent a cook up, and then paid them by the cord for the wood cut. This job produced better than $12 a week for a man, plus their board, and also produced a profit for us.

Work, Not Charity

"The main thing that we have tried to drive home to everyone is that this is a works program and not charity. Of the 280-odd men we put to work we found some 34 who were loafing and thought it was just "another charity job." We gave them one warning and then to those that did not respond, we simply let them go and put on other men in their places who were willing and wanted to work.

"Among the projects was one for the clearing of the right of way along the transmission lines of the Bangor Hydro Electric and this put to work about 25 men.

"We have figured roughly with about five to a family that we have been able to take care of some 1400 individuals through these various projects. Furthermore a great many were helped through the publicity in the paper, and openings where we could permanently put men to work were brought to light.

Interesting Case

"One particularly interesting case was that of a young man who came in to register. He was a nice-looking boy, but dejected. We asked him what the trouble was and he said he 'wanted some milk for his babies.' Our social worker investigated the case, went up to his house, found he had a wife and two children with nothing but crackers to eat. The next morning we published this story without using any names. Two days later a man came into the office from 15 miles out—said he had an extra house on his farm and would like to talk to the boy and teach him to be a farmer. We sent him up to see the boy and he decided in favor of him. A few days later he came in with a truck, took the family and what small belongings they had out with him to the farm.

"The boy is making good out there and I believe that if nothing else were accomplished by this project, at least one boy has been given an opportunity to become a good citizen. Here is his letter to me, after a few days on the farm:

"'Dear Friend: Just a few lines to let you know that we have arrived O. K. and are getting along finely. I think Mr. (the benefactor) is a fine man. The babies are having all the milk they want, thanks to you for getting this chance for me. There is a lot of work here to do. I got my father here and there is work for still more, if I could pay them. I've got two horses, two pigs, a cow and a very large orchard with apples, grapes and pears . . . '"

Plan Shows a Profit

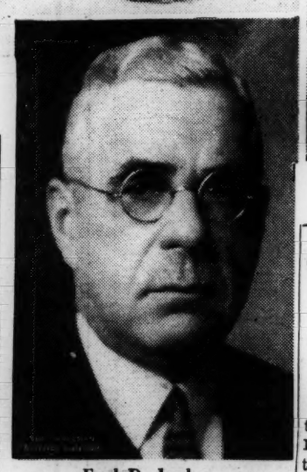
Surveying this first successful winter of the Bangor Plan, and its application to other communities, Mr. Jordan—a Maine newspaper man of long standing—declared:

"It has been the greatest satisfaction I have ever had in my life and I believe it can be worked out in other communities. As you can see, we kept entirely away from operating businesses ourselves. We have tried to boost the smaller industries by giving them free labor until they could get started."

Because many projects, exemplified by the wood lot cuttings, paid for their way, the News has a sufficient leftover this year to start a works program next winter—this time without the aid of voluntary contributions. The balance is being held in trust by the committee in charge.

Waiting for Work
Applicants for Jobs Waiting to Register at the Employment Office of the Bangor Daily News

From Start to Finish
Workers Making Cribs at the Dayson Manufacturing Company Plant in Bangor Are Show Above. Below—Getting the Logs Ready for the Crib Makers



Fred D. Jordan
Publisher of the Bangor Daily News and Sponsor of the Bangor Plan

Many Jurists Plan To Attend Dinner To Judge Sweeney

Many judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Massachusetts, as well as judges from the United States Courts and members of the bar, are schedued to attend the dinner to be given next Saturday at the Copley Plaza Hotel to Judge George C. Sweeney, in honor of his recent appointment to the bench of the Federal District Court, according to an announcement today by Francis J. W. Ford, United States attorney and chairman of the committee.

Judge Hugh D. McLellan, of the United States District Court, will serve as toastmaster, Mr. Ford said. Speakers will include: Judge James M. Morton Jr. of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Massachusetts; Judge Harold M. Stephens, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; Judge Charles H. Donahue, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Judge John C. Mahoney, of the U. S. District Court for Rhode Island; Judge Arthur W. Dolan, of the Probate Court for Suffolk County; Joseph B. Keenan, assistant to the Attorney General; Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard University Law School; and Hugh J. Fegan, assistant dean of the Georgetown Law School.

Maine Lumbermen Stage Comeback In Long Log Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 27—The Augusta Lumber Company operation at Deadwater, Maine, is one of the most extensive long log operations carried out in Maine in recent years. The firm's total operations this spring will bring out 14,000,000 feet of long logs.

While this is a far cry from the days when Maine supplied a world lumber market, it is good news for survivors of the real long log men. With pulp operations of Maine said to be handicapped by foreign competition, the employment given 500 men on long log operations of the Augusta Lumber Company is a welcome sign.

Taxes on timber land are high and, unless a portion of the woods crop can be harvested annually and marketed, all possible revenue will be submerged in levies. The Deadwater attempt at year-round production is being watched as a possible "out" for Maine woods owners.

Textile Plants In New England Get WPA Orders

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack of Boston said today the Treasury Department's procurement division had informed him contracts amounting to more than $2,000,000 had been awarded by the Works Progress Administration to New England textile mills.

Awards since inauguration of the WPA, Mr. McCormack said, amounted to 2,329,000 yards of cotton cloth to mills in Maine, 3,656,000 in New Hampshire, 11,772,000 in Massachusetts, 3,086,750 in Rhode Island, and 50,000 yards in Connecticut. The average contract price has been 10.76 cents a yard.

H. E. Collins, assistant director of procurement, answering the Boston representative's request for information in connection with the award of cotton-cloth contracts under WPA, forwarded a list of companies to whom contracts had been awarded, and the yardage involved.

By states they are:

Maine: Cannon Mills Company, Waterville, 30,000 yards; Edwards Manufacturing Company, Waterville, 30,000 yards; Edwards Manufacturing Company, Augusta, 625,000; Lewiston Bleachery and Dyeing Company, Lewiston, 300,000; Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Biddeford, 861,500; Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lewiston, 512,500.

New Hampshire: Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, 2,761,000 yards; Exeter Manufacturing Company, Exeter, 500,000; Nashua Manufacturing Company, Nashua, 395,000..

Massachusetts: Arnold Print Works, North Adams, 27,000 yards; Boott Mills, Lowell, 732,000; Defiance Bleachery, Barrowsville, 1,156,500; Dodgeville Finish Company, Attleboro, 1,618,500; Fall River Bleachery, Fall River, 400,000; Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, Peabody, 250,000; Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, Salem, 1,000,000; Southbridge Finishing Company, Southbridge, 5,788,750; White Brothers, Inc., Winchendon Springs, 800,000.

Rhode Island: Cranston Print Works, Cranston, 150,000; Imperial Printing and Finishing Company, Providence, 46,250; Imperial Printing and Finishing Company, Bellefonte, 626,000; Providence Bleachery & Cleaning Company, Providence, 397,000; Queen Dyeing & Finishing Company, Slaterville, 1,250,900; Slaterville Finishing Company, Slaterville, 200,000; United States Finishing Company, Providence, 417,500.

Connecticut: Saratoga - Victory Mills, Norwich, 50,000.

Workers Menaced In Vermont Strike

RUTLAND, Vt., April 27 (AP)—Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones held an appeal today from 26 West Rutland marble workers for protection from strikers and union leaders participating in the five-months'-old Vermont Marble Company strike.

Jones said the men told him they had been warned they would be shot if they continued to circulate their petition and that their homes had been stoned.

The Attorney General promised state protection and the marble company officials said they would give the men work. A center Rutland group of strikers recently voted to return to work, but fear of violence has postponed their return.

Curley's Defeat on Budget Makes News on Beacon Hill

The Legislative Week

Gov. James M. Curley experienced the severest legislative defeat of his Beacon Hill career last week when the House of Representatives, despite considerable lobbying pressure, slashed his budget considerably and passed it to be engrossed. The cuts, including elimination of more than $9,000,000, totaled nearly $12,000,000. This defeat, engineered by Representative Leverett Saltonstall, the Speaker, was such an outstanding feature of the legislative week that other action was completely overshadowed.

Under the budget shadow the Senate accepted an adverse report on a bill to repeal legalized betting on horse and dog racing, accepted another adverse report on a proposed 2 per cent retail sales tax, and threw out a measure to eliminate automobile excise taxes. The week's work included:

The Governor

Dog Racing

Action: Announced he would call upon the Senate to recall a bill repealing the 1935 act providing for a referendum in November, 1935, on dog racing.

Significance: If the Senate fails to recall the measure the Governor must sign it immediately or veto it. Otherwise within five days after it reached his office, it will become law. The Governor desires its recall so that his action may be delayed until other horse and dog racing measures are considered by the Legislature.

Presidential Preference

Action: Signed a bill providing for speedy counting of the official "straw vote" on presidential preference.

Significance: Under a special legislative act, voters in the spring primary tomorrow may write on their ballots their preference for President. Without the "speedy count" legislation, the count on the straw vote might have been delayed.

The Senate

Horse and Dog Racing

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to repeal horse and dog racing.

Significance: Most of the senators believe outright repeal would be unfair at this time, inasmuch as the original racing act provided racing should be left alone for four years. An initiative petition for a repeal referendum is still pending, however. This may gain more support. If it fails in the Legislature, however, the petition may be placed on the ballot by the addition of only 5000 more signatures.

Sales Tax

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill providing for a 2 per cent retail sales tax.

Significance: The sales tax has lost most of the support it had last year.

Automobile Excise Tax

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a bill to repeal automobile excise taxes.

Significance: The senators realize that the elimination of this tax would strike a severe blow at some communities now in need of revenue.

Blackstone Valley

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill establishing a Blackstone River Valley District.

Significance: Upon the receipt of federal money, this body would proceed with development and flood control work along the Blackstone River. Senator P. Eugene Casey of Milford has been pushing this measure all year, but he is disturbed because the power development section of the bill was eliminated.

Small Loans

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill prohibiting gas and electric companies from collecting penalty charges on delinquent domestic bills.

Significance: Some companies have already eliminated this charge. Passage of the bill, however, indicates a slight slackening in the pro-utility sentiment, although it may also mean the utility lobby cared little about the bill.

The House

The Budget

Action: Passed to be engrossed Governor Curley's budget, with economies totalling $2,700,000, outside of the $9,000,000 bond issue.

Significance: It is expected that many of the Republican-made House economies will be restorted by the Senate. The real battle will come when the Senate returns the altered budget to the House for concurrence.

Blue Sky Division

Action: Accepted an adverse report on Attorney General Paul A. Dever's proposal that the "blue sky" division be allowed to ascertain by physical inspection the existence of securities mentioned by brokers in their portfolio holdings.

Significance: The Attorney General considered this permission necessary to make certain brokers are in sound financial condition, and thereby protect investors.

Small Loan Law

Action: Accepted an adverse report on the Attorney General's proposal that the small loan law be extended to include loans up to $1000.

Significance: The small loan law now provides state regulation of interest rates and other conditions only on loans up to $300. The House believes the present limit sufficient protection.

Bangor Proposed As Entry Port For Planes From Canada

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Data on the number of airplanes flying into Bangor from Canada was sought yesterday by Representative Ralph O. Brewster in preparation for asking establishment of a port of entry at that Maine city.

Representative Brewster conferred Saturday with Deputy Collector of Customs Frank Dow, from Dexter, Maine, regarding the proposal. The question was raised by Joseph D. Garland, president of the Bangor Chamber of Commerce, who protested that traffic resulting from the Moose River, N. S., mine disaster had accentuated the desirability of providing airplane entry facilities.

A committee consisting of the Secretaries of Commerce, Labor, and the Treasury decides on the location of official ports of entry.

"Please forward as full data as you can furnish regarding the past, present and prospective traffic by air over the border, and also the convenience of handling entering planes at this port and the location of customs and immigration officials with relation to the airport," Representative Brewster telegraphed Mr. Garland. He pointed out that the only port of entry for airplanes in that area at present was Caribou, which is not a year-round airport.

Franco-American Paper To Be Published at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27 (AP)—Yale University announced yesterday that a quarterly journal devoted to the cultural and historical relations of France and America will be launched in June.

The publication, known as the Franco-American review, will be a co-operative effort on the part of a group of prominent Americans and Frenchmen. It will be bi-lingual, articles by French authors in French and by Americans in English.

19,000 Are Listed In Massachusetts Voting Tomorrow

(Continued from Page 9)

O'Keefe. Tobin is considered to be an exceptionally strong candidate, judging from his strong showing in last fall's School Committee fight, although what effect the recent school case had upon political aspirations of committee members is as yet unknown.

Having formerly had the backing of Governor Curley, Tobin had to do without it during the recent School Committee fight and is known to have felt the Governor's neglect. His election might be interpreted as an anti-Curley vote. Mr. Tobin is a potential candidate for mayor of Boston and a strong showing tomorrow would greatly encourage his organization to press his election next fall.

State Convention Fights

In the Republican fight for State convention delegates there appears to be as little order as in the national. Each of the five candidates for the governorship, Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, John W. Haigis, Warren L. Bishop, Joseph E. Warner and Robert T. Bushnell, have been making last minute appeals to the voters to elect candidates pledged to their nomination. At the present moment the first two seem to have the inside track.

An equally stiff contest has been fought for the Republican sentorship, with State Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and Sinclair Weeks, former mayor of Newton, touring the State, exhorting the support of the Republican electorate. Due to his extensive organization the former is considered the stronger of the two.

The state Democratic fight centers upon the three candidates for the Governorship, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley and Attorney General Paul A. Dever, each a strong candidate, with a strong organization behind him. Joseph L. Hurley has the backing of Governor Curley and the vote given the delegates pledged to him may provide a poor but indicative barometer of the Governor's vote-getting power.

Curley Still Expected to Seek Another Term as Governor

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gov. James M. Curley's repeated statements to the contrary, some political observers are more and more certain that the Governor will soon change horses and follow the road to re-election, rather than continue his journey toward United States Senator Marcus A. Coolidge's post in Washington.

Until recently, many a prognosticator thought the Governor would remain on the via senatoria, but so many things have happened in a short space of time that several have now changed their minds. Not the least of the prediction-changing happenings is the recent Curley statement that he was still heading for the Senate. Taken for its face value the statement might mean he had not changed his mind, but the way he said it convinced some listeners there was hesitation.

Mr. Curley Hesitates

Until that time, the Governor has been vehement in his answers to the question, "Will you stay in the Senate race or is there a possibility you will be persuaded to run for re-election?"

The slight hesitation the other night, however, bolstered predictions of those forecasters who maintained from the first the Governor would try for another gubernatorial term.

Further support to the latter argument is the story flying around Washington and about the State House that President Roosevelt wishes the Governor to abandon his Senatorial ideas and remain for another term where he is. It is understood that such a move would be directed toward party harmony. It would clear the way for Senator Coolidge's re-election and place the strongest Democratic candidate, Governor Curley, in the already much-crowded gubernatorial field.

Complicated Situation

Of course, such a move would interrupt the plans of Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, all of whom are now in the contest for the Democratic nomination.

According to the plans, Lieutenant Governor Hurley would receive a judgeship or perhaps another term in his present post. Charles F. Hurley would be left cut in the cold unless he accepted a federal appointment, which he has said he would not do. Paul A. Dever would run for re-election as Attorney General. Of course, State Treasurer Hurley might conceivably shift to the senatorial fight, if the rumored plans proved true. Then again he might decide to grapple with the Governor.

There is, however, one fly in the rumor ointment. This "fly" is an upstate rumor that Governor Curley will soon announce his support of Paul A. Dever for Governor and reiterate his statement that he is a candidate for United States Senator. There has been some trouble between Mr. Dever and the Governor in the past, but it's now contended oil has been poured over the waters.

Most observers agree, however, that should the Governor remain in the senatorial contest, the man to receive his blessing as a gubernatorial candidate must necessarily be amenable to proposals from Mr. Curley's Washington office. Mr. Dever might prove difficult at times. Furthermore, the Lieutenant Governor would have to be removed. Of course, the reported judgeship might do the trick but the Lieutenant Governor might protest.

Plenty of Reasons

But returning to Mr. Curley in regard to a re-election attempt, he would have several neat arguments to explain his change of horses. One argument could well be that he does not wish to leave his gubernatorial duties unfinished. Another could center around the "unite the party" theme. Still another could contain the statement, "I was forced to succumb to the demands that I remain on Beacon Hill for at least another term."

As for the "untalked about" reasons, there is a powerful one. Should the Governor go to Washington his patronage powers would be nil. He would be restricted in his distribution of jobs and favors.

Edgar M. Mills

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

From the Wind and the Oak

The First Teutonic Doll

By **Beulah King**

THE great oak tree flung out its branches to the wind until they beat against each other with a crackling sound like that of the hearth fire. On rushed the wind, laughing and shrieking, and off from the oak tree flew a twig, whirling in the vortex of the gust.

A strange twig it was, not such a twig as those that usually fell in that great, wide forest, shaped as it was like a wooden figure with a knob for a head, and arms and legs shooting off from its brown body. Caught at last between a crack in a rock it stood upright like a tiny forest gnome pausing for mischief.

As it stood there a quiver passed through its tiny form, leaving a sense of beauty, of joy, and of a new hope. Up above, the tree tops whispered. Down below, a brook gurgled and, bending over it, the tiny form saw his image.

It was a wonderful world. He was glad he had been born of the wind and the oak. He was glad of the strange longing, which some day would not be strange but satisfied. He laughed aloud, and a wild boar crashed through the underbrush and rushed on.

Just where the brook began was a lake. From where he stood, he could not see it but there it lay, smooth and shining.

Senn's Story

On its surface was a hut built of reeds. A deer's head hung above the door and the deer's antlers cast long, stark shadows on the wall. The shadows fell upon a little girl's head and lap as she sat cross-legged on the floor.

She was fair haired and her eyes were the blue of cornflowers. A bearskin girdled her slender form and her feet were without sandals.

Her chin in her hand she sat remembering . . . not the storm . . . or the color of the sunset . . . or the sharp outline of the oak leaf, but the story, Senn, the traveler, had told last night as he stood in the doorway of the hut against the rising moon.

It was a strange story and yet Senn had said it was all true. If she searched and found him he would tell her more. For some reason she believed he had not told all, that there were things she, the little girl, Freya, would be happy to know.

Last night he had told of a wonderful country that lay to the south of the great, wide forest, a country that was warm and sunny, where people, called the Romans, lived in walled cities of tall marble columns and marble palaces!

Much more he had told, which Freya could not understand, but the yellow, shining goblets, the soft, white dresses, the bright stones she would never forget.

Freya Finds a Toy

With a bound she was on her feet and, stepping into the cool shallow water, she waded to the bank. Her bare, wet feet twinkled along the path beneath the overhanging boughs of the oaks and the ash trees. Beside her the brook ran, a merry companion. Freya's heart grew big with the familiar beauty. She loved the forest, the smell and the sound of it.

The rock on which the little twig lay gazing at his reflection was suddenly dark with her shadow. Freya stopped and the shadow lay still. Her eyes opened wide, her lips parted in a soft cry. The oddly shaped little piece of wood was as motionless as the shadow. A bird high above them burst into song.

"What are you?" Freya whispered to the piece of wood which had attracted her gaze.

Freya crept forward.

"You are not a stick," she whispered, "because you have arms and legs. You are not a man because you are made of wood."

The gentle gust that had stirred Freya's fair hair blew against the twig. He swayed but the crack in the rock held him fast.

Freya was moving away down the path, now in the sunlight, now out of it, leaving him with the strange longing, not so strange now, for in some vague way he knew it had to do with this child, and a glow of happiness passed over him. He was certain that if he waited here she would come and her eyes would not be wondering but smiling.

About Rome

A group of men was gathered about the hut where Senn lived. They, too, wore bearskins and their heads were dressed with the horns of the deer. In their midst stood Senn, some seven feet in height, with flashing blue eyes and yellow hair. Senn was talking and the others intent on his words neither saw nor heard Freya as she crept among them and sat down quietly.

Senn was telling of the marble palaces, the courtyards, the fountains, the gardens of the Romans, and of their painted chariots and the shining trappings of their horses; and then because his keen eyes had seen Freya he smiled.

"The children," he cried, "the Roman children, dark of eye, dark of skin, dark of hair. They run in the courtyard, they sing, they laugh they hold in their hands tiny figures!"

Freya drew in her breath sharply. Tiny figures!

Senn's big hands shaped out of the cool air a miniature form and he repeated, "Tiny figures of men, made from wood, tiny figures which have heads and arms and legs! These the children hold in their hands, these the children love."

The men grunted and shook their heads, but Freya, a new light in her eyes, saw again the tiny figure of wood caught in the crevice of the rock. Jumping up she ran fleet as a deer to the path.

There was a crackling of the underbrush and the cool fall of Freya's shadow dimmed the light on the tiny wooden form caught in the rock. He looked again into her blue eyes and they were smiling. The wind laughed and whistled, and dipping down between the oak leaves whispered, "Ssserk! Ssserk!"

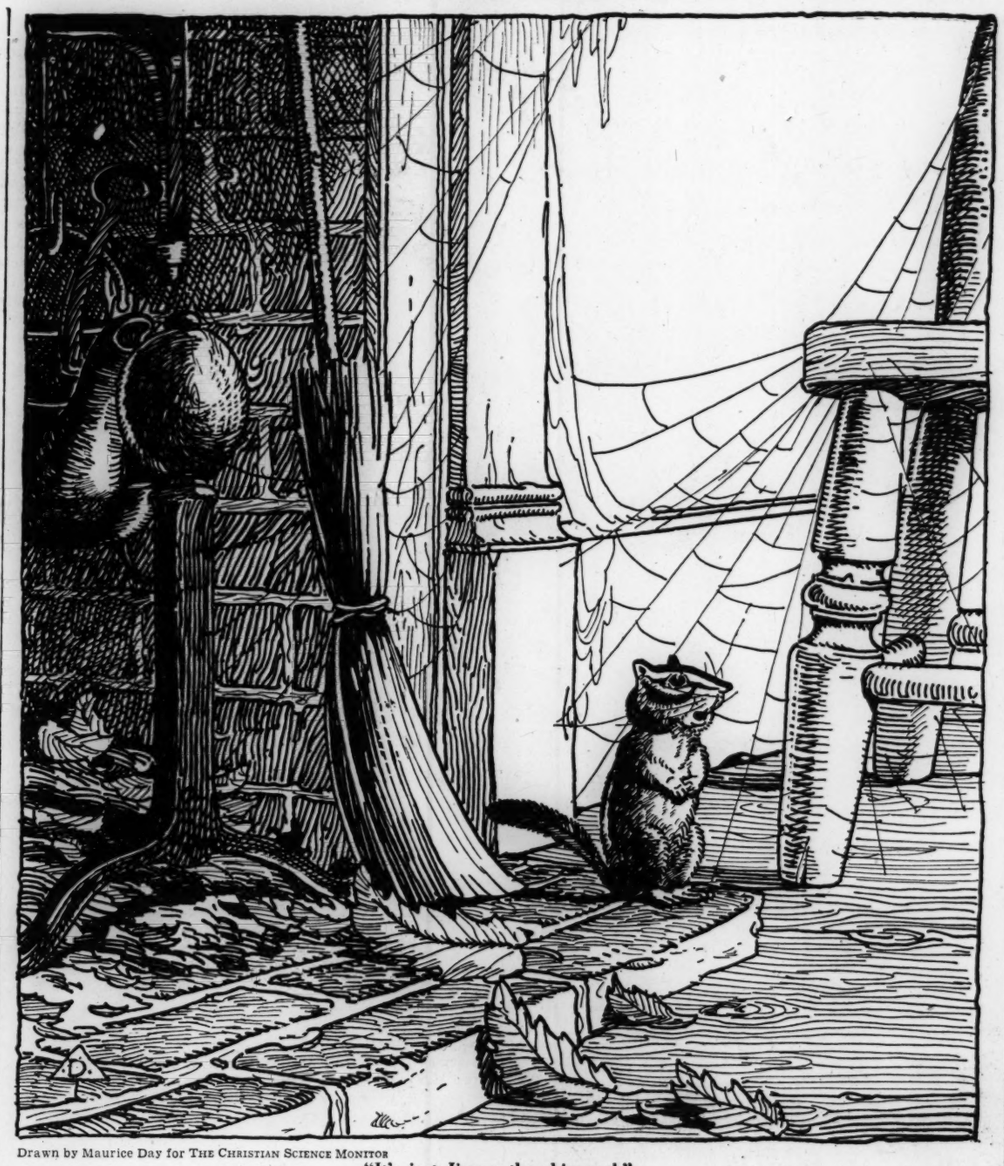
"Serk," Freya repeated. "I will call you Serk!" Her hands went out eagerly and she caught his tiny form. She smoothed his brown arms, her fingers touched his round head.

"Serk," she said. "I will run with you. I will sing to you. I will show you the smooth water of the lake and the white clouds in the sky. I will tell you about the huntsmen and the chase and the wild boar and the bear."

Serk did not understand it all, but somehow, he knew that he was no longer to be alone in the great forest, that he had found a playmate and that the strange longing which had been his was satisfied.

And suddenly he knew that the love in his heart was more powerful than the wild boar, than the wind in the oak trees, than the wide forest streams that plunged on to the sea.

What he did not know, nor did Freya (but that is not so important really), was that he was the first doll in that vast forest which is now Central Europe and in which our ancestors, the Teutons lived and hunted when Rome ruled the world 50 years before the Christian era began.



Drawn by Maurice Day for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"It's just Jimmy the chipmunk"

The Little Deserted Farmhouse

A Chimney Farm Story

***Told by* Henry Beston**

ONCE, not so very long ago, there was a little old farmhouse standing where two roads met at the foot of the hill. The little house was almost a hundred years old and I cannot tell you how eagerly it was looking forward to its hundredth birthday.

"Think of it!" the little house used to murmur to its chimneys when the wind was blowing a little, "I shall be a hundred years old! Oh! how many families I have sheltered, how many many little children!"

But alas! not many weeks before the birthday, the family which lived in the red farmhouse decided to move out. They brought wagons and put in their trunks, boxes and kegs, their chairs, sofas and carpets, their beds and the kitchen stove.

The horses pulled the wagons, the cows were led behind, the dog ran beside them, the cat was in a covered basket beside its mistress on the front seat, the chickens and ducks were in coops roped to the backs—everything left with the family except the poor little house, which had taken such good and loving care of them all their lives.

It was left alone with a "for sale" sign across the door and all the blinds closed and nailed tight. And just before its hundredth birthday too. The little house thought that its heart would break. And when occasionally people passed by who thought they might like to buy a house they shook their heads

"It's such a sad looking little house!" they would say—of course they knew nothing about the birthday—"we could never live there."

All day long the little house stood by itself. There was not a sound. Then one evening it heard something creeping across the floor.

"What's that?" whispered the little house.

"It's just Jimmy the chipmunk who lives in the stone wall," said the chipmunk sitting up with his hands on his breast as chipmunks do. And then he added, "Little house, weren't you crying?"

At hearing anyone speak kindly the little house broke down and told all the story, about the birthday and all.

Jimmy the chipmunk kept saying "Well, well!" "Mercy me!" and "Of course!" Then he said what he could to cheer up the house but it wasn't much.

But for the next few days the chipmunk family was very busy. And on the night of the little house's birthday, the door stood open where he and his family had patiently gnawed through the locks.

The two bears came with their fiddles, the muskrats brought clams, the woodchucks had made bayberry candles that burned with a beautiful sweet-smelling light, the porcupines had a big bag of apples for everyone from the tree down at the edge of the pasture, the squirrels had nuts—even the runaway heifer who had jumped the stone wall and gone off to the woods, where no one could find her, to live by her lone self, came bringing a bunch of late dandelions. There was dancing and feasting until late at night. Even the moon came.

And next morning the very next people to pass by who wanted a house stopped their car with a bang:

"Oh, what a dear happy-looking house!" they cried. "We must live there!" And they did. And the little old farmhouse was never lonely again.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Humorous Hyacinth

YOU probably have often heard of the "Seven-League Boots," but have you ever heard of a seven-headed hyacinth? It was just an ordinary bulb to begin with, lying with many others in a six-penny store—a little more knobbly than the rest, perhaps, but with nothing to tell of the fine bunch of flowers it was going to produce.

The attendant in the store said it was a Royal Blue, and for that reason it was placed in an old Bristol Glass vase with just enough water to induce its roots to grow.

If the bulb had talked it would have said that the attendant was quite wrong. But it didn't. It just sat in the dark enjoying the joke.

And then it split its sides—I don't know if bulbs can laugh but this one seemed to. For the splitting of its sides at length made the joke apparent.

First came a long period of waiting; of making up its mind to push the first little shoot into the air; of trying not to let anyone see there was more than one shoot, that, in fact, there were seven—seven beautiful flower heads that were not royal blue at all but a deep and lovely pink.

When next you go to the stores to buy a hyacinth bulb, be sure you choose a humorous one, for a bulb that can see a joke, and split its sides with laughter, will certainly prove to be sixpence well spent.

When 'Possum Waked

'Possum awoke from his winter's sleep,
Uncurled himself and took a peep.
He felt the softness of the air,
And gentle stirrings everywhere.

He saw a bluebird winging by,
And white clouds floating in the sky.
He heard the waters of a rill,
And smelled the flowers upon the hill.
He heard a robin singing clear,
"Awake! come out! The Spring is here!"

Young 'Possum blinked his little eye.
He rubbed his nose—then heaved a sigh.
"How queer," he thought, and shook his head,
"'Twas snowing when I went to bed."

ELIZABETH ROYER BECK

When Spring Comes

Book Reviews

SPRING is circus time and stories of the people who live in the wagons and perform under the big tents are especially welcome just now.

Circus Boy, by Harriet F. Bunn, is a realistic, illustrated tale of Tim, who was born in a circus wagon. His parents were trapeze artists who performed "the most daring, the most difficult" act.

So Tim had a real circus man's outlook, although he was but eleven years old and only a "punk" himself. A "punk," in circus language, is someone who does not yet belong. When Tim went fishing one day with three of the town boys, very much astonished and disgusted he was to find that circus tricks requiring the highest skill were to those boys no more than clowning.

Much of the story is about Sheba, an obstinate old elephant, and her baby, which was Tim's special care.

Three Circus Days, by Edna Turpin, illustrated in color, is a book for much younger children. The pictures are very attractive and the three stories, written in a vocabulary that children who have just learned to read can enjoy all by themselves, are about a family of boys and girls who visited a circus field, saw the show in the big tent and went home to plan one in their own back yard.

* * *

A FARM is another lovely thing to think about in the spring and among the new books you will find *Farm on the Hill*, by Madeline Darrough Horn, one of the very best about life in the country.

The farm on which Bill and Tom spent a summer was one of the small, old-fashioned ones where milking and churning are done by hand, and of course the boys wanted to help with everything. Some very droll experiences they had. What a sight the boys were the rainy morning that they both fell into the new pond that Grandpa and Hank had been digging! Mrs. Darrough lives on a farm herself and she knows farm people and their work and play at first hand.

The pictures in color by the distinguished artist Grant Wood, make the book a very complete experience. By the way, this is said to be Mr. Wood's first excursion into the field of illustrations for children.

* * *

THERE is a special treat this month and a piece of good news, too, for everyone who enjoys Hans Christian Andersen's stories. The treat will be found in two small beautifully illustrated volumes, one containing the story of "The Little Mermaid," the other a new translation of Andersen's first four tales.

The Little Mermaid, with the M. R. James translation of the tale, is one of the fine books which Holiday House publishes for a child's permanent library.

Four Tales From Hans Andersen, is a delightful little volume, illustrated with woodcuts. The translation is by R. P. Keigwin and keeps most excellently the natural zest and flavor of the tales. The stories are "The Tinder Box," "Little Claus and Big Claus," "The Princess and the Pea" and "Little Ida's Flowers."

The piece of news is that there is to be a new edition of the best of Andersen's stories, translated by Paul Leyssac, who is a Dane himself, an actor and storyteller, and the son of a woman who heard Andersen read his stories aloud when she was a girl and was able to recall his emphasis and inflection when she re-told them to her own boy.

The news was announced by Signe Toksvig in the April number of The Horn Book, which I hope you know quite well as a very interesting, unusual publication devoted to children's reading, published in Boston.

A great difficulty in translating the tales is that the English language does not lend itself easily to the limpid, colloquial style of Andersen's Danish. Andersen never just wrote a story and sent it to the printer; he always read it aloud over and over to anyone who would listen. So it was that his tales were told in living language; if any spoken word had a bookish sound, he would cut it out or change it.

"To get the same result in English, it seemed to me, the same method must be used, preferably by a Dane really sensitive to both languages," Signe Toksvig's announcement says. "Not an easy person to find, yet he has been found.

"At last, after a hundred years, the Tales will really be at home in English."

The publisher of the new edition has not been announced, but here is something that is worth watching for.

* * *

CHILDREN who like to know the kinds of poems which boys and girls in foreign lands enjoy will be eager to read *Picture Rhymes from Foreign Lands*, by Rose Fyleman.

The folk rhymes it contains, most of them delightfully illustrated, have been chosen from countries of the East and West. They all have in common the music, rhythm and humor which mark a real nursery rhyme. Here is one from China, which is called "A Difficulty":

A dog can guard the house,
A cat can catch a mouse,
A pig is lots of use,
A hen needs no excuse;
But what are we to do
With a little girl like you?

E. C.

Circus Boy, by Harriet F. Bunn. Illustrated by George M. Richards. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

Three Circus Days, by Edna Turpin. Pictures in color by George and Doris Hauman. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1

Farm on the Hill, by Madeline Darrough Horn. Illustrations in color by Grant Wood. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Little Mermaid, by Hans Christian Andersen. Illustrated by Pamela Bianco. New York: Holiday House. $1.25.

Four Tales from Hans Andersen, a new translation by R. P. Keigwin. Illustrated with woodcuts by Gwen Raverat. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Picture Rhymes From Foreign Lands, by Rose Fyleman. Drawings by Valery Carrick. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

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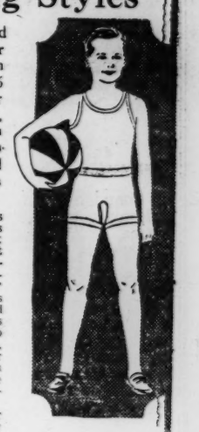
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It's easy to make your own Bugazoo, but we haven't space here to tell you all about it. Complete details will be found in Nature Magazine for May, which has just come off the press. You'll find many other things interesting to you in Nature Magazine.

Nature Magazine
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Among other features, Nature Magazine includes a department for young folks called "Nature Rambles With Uncle Dick." It has stories, photographs, poetry, and even puzzles, all helping to a better understanding of the wonders and beauties of Nature. Another fascinating feature is the sixteen whole pages of pictures in rotogravure.
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Circus Day Once More

THE day the circus came to our New England town was—next to Christmas—the most exciting day of the year. Hours before the parade was due, we were perched like a row of chattering sparrows on the high brick wall that surrounded a friend's garden. Patience on its proverbial monument cannot compare with children waiting for a parade. Is there anything quite equal to the thrill of hearing the band playing in the distance? Was ever music more stirring than that produced by a circus band?

At last the dazzling sights are passing our enraptured eyes! Red and gold wagons, creaking and swaying; white plumes and velvet habits on beautiful ladies riding side-saddle, their milk-white steeds prancing to the music; elephants swinging along with ponderous dignity, flapping their huge ears and holding by each other's tails. Surely, only an elephant could manage to look dignified under such circumstances! The camels, on the other hand, never seem to look other than bored and supercilious, as they shuffle along, jaws solemnly rotating.

If anyone ever succeeded in living up to a title under trying circumstances, it is the lion. His whole bearing proves him to be the King of Beasts, as he lies proudly gazing out upon the populace through the bars of his cage, an air of supreme indifference on his royal features. What if his carriage rattles over the paving stones! His mate in the next cage may pace nervously about, but he always seems entirely unmoved by the noise or excitement.

A ripple of laughter sweeps over the crowd. Ah! there are the clowns! Did you see that one wink at me? What a jolly lot they are, riding in state in a high cart drawn by four big horses in gaudy trappings. And what remarkable discords the clown band is producing! Now the steam calliope is coming. Alas! That means that the parade is over. With the raucous wheezings ringing in our ears, we rush home for an early lunch. The circus begins at two o'clock, and we *must* get out to the grounds in time to see the animals and feed the elephants!

* * *

"DON'T GO TOO near the monkeys' cage! Remember how Rosamond's best hat with the red bow was grabbed by that naughty monkey, and she never got it again!"

"Here y'are, folks! Get yer tickets for the Big Show!" We tread on one anothers' feet in our eagerness to get past the "barker" and into the tent. Father "counts noses," to be sure none of us have gone astray in the jostling, good-natured crowd. We each clutch a small bag of peanuts. Perhaps Jumbo, the biggest elephant, will remember us from last year.

Part of the fascination of feeding peanuts to an elephant must lie in the amazing discrepancy between the size of the elephant and the size of the peanut. Watching that supple trunk convey such a tiny morsel to such a big mouth seems to have a rare charm for us all—young and old! I suppose that, if one is of a philosophical turn of mind, one can see in this a lesson in being grateful for small blessings!

* * *

SOMEHOW I CANNOT feel that a circus is really a circus unless it is held under the "big top." Can the heat, the smells, the noise and general excitement be equaled under a mere roof? Some of the romance would be missing, I am sure—for there is romance about a circus and, young as we were, I think we felt it.

Father was just the right person to go with, for he seemed to enjoy it all as much as we did. The first thing he did, when he got his little brood inside the tent, was to arrange a meeting-place in case we got separated in the crowd. He wanted to forestall that terrible "gone feeling" that sweeps over a child, when he suddenly realizes that he is surrounded by a sea of strange faces. Then, holding tightly to each other's hands, we threaded our way through the throngs and climbed up to our seats.

How it does come back to one!—the blare of trumpets and thunder of hoofs, the shouts of the crowd, the crack of the ring-master's whip, the moments of intense suspense when the whole vast audience seemed to hold its breath as one man while the trapeze artists went through a hair-raising stunt. Then the quick patter of applause and the triumphant crescendo of the band as the act was successfully completed. (I have a vivid recollection of the time my brother, in the fever-pitch of excitement over a chariot race, fell down through the scaffolding which supported the seats and was picked up howling, but unhurt, his mop of curly hair full of sawdust and peanut shells!)

* * *

AND OH! THE bewilderment of having so many thrilling things going on! I used to wish that I had several pairs of eyes, so that I could look in two or three directions at once. I can remember resolving firmly time and again to concentrate on watching the trained seals go through their act in the ring in front of us, and then along would come one of the clowns—perhaps our favorite with the enormous feet; or the bareback rider would jump through a hoop of fire in the next ring. And the seals would be forgotten! My! how hot it was! And how delicious that tepid pink lemonade tasted! Too soon the magical afternoon came to an end. We were bundled into a carriage and driven home by Dan Cohan, the old liveryman, sticky and tired, but supremely contented. "The Greatest Show on Earth" had more than fulfilled our expectations.

M. L. Y.

Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETAIL OF BEDSPREAD FROM SKYROS, GREECE *(Eighteenth Century)*

ONLY a detail of the design of a bedspread probably embroidered in Skyros in the North Greek Islands, this motive reveals what animation the needleworker could impart to his craft. The nature of the design and the selection of stitches were traditional. Blossoms, birds were wrought in conventionalized shapes, and although this stitched portrayal of a bird is more ornamental than realistic, it is considered a peacock. The fanciful handling, the bright color, are comparable to provincial stitch-craft of other countries, lying east or west of the Greek Islands. With innovations installed by machinery and changes in manufacture of decorative crafts, such handiwork naturally declined.

Kansas Windmill

DRY, brown and sear
Stretch the prairies
Into the sky.
Soft, thick, brown dust
Lies inches deep
In the road near by.
Blinding, yellow sunlight—
A monotone.

The strong wind
Whirls the bright sails,
Whistles in the slim framework,
Flaps and squeaks the vane
And cool, clear water
Gurgles and splashes
Into a steel tank
Below.

WHITNEY SCOTT MEREDITH

How "Treasure Island" Was Written

IT WAS a season of rain and chill weather that we spent in the cottage of the late Miss M'Gregor, though the towns-people called the cold, steady, penetrating drizzle "just misting." In Scotland a fair day appears to mean fairly wet. "It is quite fair, now," they will say, when you can hardly distinguish the houses across the street. Queen Victoria, who had endeared herself greatly to the folk of the neighbourhood, showed a true Scottish spirit in her indifference to the weather. Her Majesty was in the habit of driving out to take tea in the open accompanied by a couple of ladies-in-waiting. The road to Balmoral ran not far behind the late Miss M'Gregor's cottage; and as the Queen always drove in an open carriage, with her tea-basket strapped on behind, we could see her pass plainly.

Our first visitors were Mr. Sidney Colvin and Mr. Edmund Gosse. We could hardly expect men like these to take an abiding interest in the pastimes of even their own queen, and we had no other outside attraction to offer. However, there was one amusement that the family, at least, enjoyed keenly, in which we could ask them to join. As has been told elsewhere, at the eager pleading of my twelve-year-old son, Lloyd Osbourne, a story then called *The Sea Cook* was being written for his especial benefit, a chapter each day to be read in the otherwise dull afternoon. . . .

Treasure Island, which, before the advent of our visitors, had been thought of simply as an amusement for a small boy condemned to the inaction of an indoor life by the inclement weather, now, under the stimulus of the admiration of men like Mr. Colvin and Mr. Gosse, began to be regarded seriously as a possible novel; and the arrangement for its serial publication by Doctor Japp filled its author with fresh enthusiasm not unmixed with apprehension.

Fifteen chapters were finished and read in Braemar, and several in Weybridge, when autumn came upon us unawares, and it was time to make our flitting to Davos. . . .

At Davos the work was again taken up, but intermittently. Had it not been appearing as a serial, I doubt if it would ever have been finished. Writing for serial publication in haste is a somewhat precarious occupation. I remember when we once stopped for a day or two at Lyons, my husband's dismay when he sat down to write a chapter of *The Black Arrow* to find that he had forgotten how to extricate his hero from an apparently impossible position. He could only make a new, somewhat lame invention to take the place of what was originally meant to be a most thrilling and ingenious escape.

If play promised more pleasure than work there was no weak hesitation in my husband's choice. He chose play with the ardour of a boy, and while he played there was no other thought in his mind but the game. We had taken for this second winter in Davos, a cottage called the Châlet am Stein. The lower floor contained a large room, unused because it possessed no facilities for heating. On the bare floor an immense map was drawn in chalk; here the man and the boy spent many hours. . . .

Until the popular success of *Treasure Island*, my husband had hoped or looked for nothing more to follow from his work than a modest livelihood and perhaps a *succès d'estime*. The latter he was almost assured by the criticisms of such men as Philip Gilbert Hamerton, Sidney Colvin, and Edmund Gosse.—Mrs. R. L. STEVENSON, in the Preface to "Treasure Island," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, (New York: Dutton.)

Our Bird Garden

"IT WOULD be possible, I think, so to plan out a garden as to attract almost every feathered creature."—so, inspiringly, wrote Richard Jefferies; and, so delighted with the idea, dreamed we. And thus, between the two, our Bird Garden came into being.

It is, primarily, a wild garden, reclaimed from the woodland which rolls in toward the house on every side. Frogs croak on summer evenings in the rushy pool where we grow the water-lilies, and at any moment you may catch a glimpse of a red squirrel disappearing up the ivied trunk of some gnarled oak. Then, of course, there are rabbits. They come creeping through the hedge from the forest, they make the grass paths ghostly at twilight with their little white bobbing tails.

Secondly, it is a garden of surprises. There are little bits of leaf-strewn, toadstool-haunted lawn here and there between birch and box and elderberry; there are little twisting paths, threading their way through sweet-brier and wildernesses of meadowsweet, which only a lover of wood-ways ever troubles to follow. Here one discovers some quiet seat where one may sit and watch—and wait. There one stumbles upon a flight of hidden steps leading down and away to some green sanctuary, sweet with ferns. And then, of course, there is the pool, rushy and birch fringed, where the frogs live; where that lover of water, the nightingale, is tempted every spring to weave her cradle of withered oak leaves, and those little flitting fairies, the wagtails, to make their home.

In this garden there are hollies and yews yielding their sticky-sweet berries to the thrushes; teazels and globe-thistles provide seeds for the finches, and in September clumps of hazels give up their treasure to the nut-hatches. That clump of pines, too, in the highest part of the garden, is beginning to lure those rare birds, the crossbills; and of course there are larches, from whose slender branch-tips the goldcrests will persist in swinging their dainty cradles. There are mossy banks for wrens and robins, and springing bracken among the trees to draw the attention of the willow-warblers; while here and there we have planted one of those pocket-handkerchief pieces of lawn with a plum tree or a wild-cherry, to attract that most lovely of all the finches, the pink-breasted bullfinch. There is even, on higher ground, a little open space of gorse and hawthorn and seeding grasses, a little paradise for yellowhammers and linnets.

That is the best of having a garden that is not all on one level—you may have steps, and little dells, steep banks, and miniature hillsides. If there is a brook, you may have tiny waterfalls, where the wood-pigeons flutter down to drink, and stand on the flat warm stones preening their grey-blue feathers. All these things we have at Greenways.

B. N.

"געוואוינהייטען פון געהאָרזאם קיינט"

(אויבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

דורך פערשידענע מאדערנע מיטלען פון בעקאנט־מאכונג, גיט מען די וועלט שטענדיג אָנצוהערען וויי־טשען־וועגען אים איז צו עטוואָס גע־וואוינהייטען, כדי אייגצוהאלטען איהר געזונט. אָבער אפט זאגט מען אָן די עלטערן. אז זיי זאָלען עטוואָס לערנען אין זייערע קינדער געוואוינהייטען. מען וואָרענט זיי פון די בייזע רעזולטאטען, וועלכע זיך אויסלאָזען אויב די גוטע געוואוינהייטען, וועלכע זיינען פעראייניגט מיט דער קערפערליכער גע־זונט, וועלען נים עטוואָס אין די יונגע יאָרען.

אָבער נים אלע מאָל וועלט צוגעגעבען. אז אלע גע־וואוינהייטען זיינען הויפטזעכליך געמיטס־צושטענדע, אזוי אז עס איז זעהר וויכטיג אין דער ריכטיגער ערציהונג פון א קינד, צו פערשטהן די אורזאכע וואָרום מען זאָל העלפען דעם קינד צו עטוואָספלקעס די געוואוינהייטען. געוואוינהייטען וועלכע וווי־רען עטוואָספלקעס דורך מורא. אָדער וועלכע וועלען באזירט בלויז אויף מכהגים אָדער טראדיציאָנען, וועלען פולויבט נים אויסהאלטען די פראָבע פון דעם פראקטישען לעבען אין די שפעטערדיגע יאָהרען פון דעם קינד. אָבער פון דער אנדערער זייט וויים מען, אז די יעניגע געוואוינהייטען וועלכע וועלען באזירט אויף מענטשליכע פרוכטען פון דער קהארזאמקייט, ווערען פערוואנדלט אין טוגענדען. אלס די נאטור־ליכע, נאראמלע פרוכטען פון דער קהארזאמקייט זיי דעם גענוג נים, ווערט עס נויטווענדיג אז עלטערן זאָלען אויך לערנען זייערע קינדער אויף מעלות ערקענען דעם וועג וואוהין זיי גייען. אין דער קהארזאמקייט ווערט מען ערמוטיגט צו זיין מוטיג, אויפריכטיג, פיינקלעכקייט, און רויכקייט וועלען באזירט ווערען אויף ריכטיגע גרונט־פרינציפען. אז מען וועט דוקע מעלות ערקענען אלס די נאטור־ליכע, נארמאלע פרוכטען פון דער קהארזאמקייט זיי דעם גענוג נים, וועט מען שנעל צוגעווהנט ווערען צו זיי. ווען אייגענע ערפיהרונג א מיטגאנג קענט פון נאָם, און בעגרייפט איהם אלס דער אויגענער גוטער־נעבער, און דערקענט דעם מענטשן אלס א פרעזוס וואָס וועדט רעגירט נאָר פון דעם גאָטליכען גוטען אליין, קריגט ער די מאכט בייצוזומען די יעניגע געוואוינהייטען וועלכע זיינען עטוואָספלקע גוטווערען דורך מורא פאר די פיזישע גיפטיגען.

אין גום נעאָרדענטע הויף ערקענט מען די קינדער ווי אזוי צו עטוואָספלקען די גוטע געוואוינהייטען וועלכע זיינען זעהר וויכטיג צו זייער בעקומליכקייט אין צו זייער וואוילשטאנד. אזוי גום ווי צו דער בעקומליכ־קייט און צו דעם וואוילשטאנד פון אנדערע מענשען. צו זיי וועלען עס צוגעבען צו נים. וויסען מיר, אז די יעניגע קינדער א זעלבע גוטע געוואוינהייטען אנערק־נען, אויף אן אינסטינקטיוו אופן, דעם גוטען פון דער גערעכטיגקייט. א זעלבע עלטערן גרויסען צו זייערע קינדער צו זיין גוטע שכנים און גוטע בירגער. אָבער די יעניגע עלטערן וועלכע זיינען צו נאכלעסיג אָדער צו פויל אזוי זעה צו בעמוהען, בעזונגן אוים פריהער אָדער שפעטער, אז אנשטאנד פון פערליכטערען זיינערע קינדערים לאסטען. לייגען זיי נאך צו וואָג צו דיזע לאסטען.

אין „וויסנשאפט און געזונט טוט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען" (p. 130) שרייבט מרי בייקער "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. די גאנצע ערציהונג פון קינדער האָט בעזאָרגט זיין אויף אזא אופן, אז עס זאָל העלפען דעם קינד צו עטוואָספלקע גוטווערען פון קהארזאמקייט צו דעם מאָרא־לישען אין גייסטיגען געזונט. א בזיונע זאָל שרייבען אזוי פון דעם העלפען בייקומען דעם גלויבען, אז עס איז נים זאָל איהם בעהאלטען פון דער ריכטיגער ערציהונג פון קינדער אויפצוהאלטען איהר געזונט. אָבער אויך אין דעם פאל איז דער העלפער נים פערוואנדלט אין א פאטענט־מעדיצין, נאָר ער איז געווען אויף דעם גלויבען: דיזע זאכען האָט איהר בעזאָרגט מהאָן. און יענע נים צו אויס־לאָזען" (מתי 23:23).

וואָס מעהרער די עלטערן אליין פערשטהען און פאל־

דער וואָס וואָלט וועלען בעקומען אינפארמאציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס פראָפעסאָר, וואָס וועדט אריינגע־נעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אָן מאי כען זיין פערלאנג בעקאָמט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבלישונג קאָמיטעט, באסטאָן, מאסאטשוועטס, י. ס. א.

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Lettuce Planting

IN CONCORD TOWN as we went by
Under a changeful April sky
At waning of the day—
By a fallow field of chocolate brown
An Italian worker knelt her down
Like a gleaner of Millet.

Her shallow basket beside her lay
With lettuce plants in neat array
As down the line she came.
And it seemed, as she planted with
patient toil,
As though she lit on the somber soil
Torches of pale green flame.

CLARA L. BAXTER

"Habits of obedience"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH various modern methods of advertising, the world is being continually reminded of the desirability of forming certain habits in order to maintain good health. Parents are frequently urged to see that their children form certain habits, and are warned of the serious consequences which may ensue if good habits relating to physical health are not formed at an early age.

It is not always recognized, however, that all habits are primarily mental, and that if we are to train a child properly it is essential that we understand the reasons for encouraging certain habits. Habits which are formed through fear, or based on mere custom or tradition, may not stand the test of experience in later years. On the other hand, habits which are based on a universal law of right conduct are sure to stand the test when the child becomes an adult. Order, punctuality, and cleanliness are based on right laws, and will become habitual when they are recognized as the natural, normal fruits of obedience to the law of good. Habits which have been formed through fear of physical laws, will be overcome when one gains a deeper understanding of God as the universal and only lawmaker, and of man as governed only by divine law.

In well-ordered homes children are taught the good habits which are essential to their comfort and well-being, as well as to that of others. Whether they acknowledge it or not, parents who are endeavoring to teach their children such good habits are instinctively recognizing the law of righteousness. They are preparing their children to be good neighbors and good citizens. Those who are too careless or too lazy to take this trouble, sooner or later discover that they have but added to their burdens instead of making them lighter.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 62) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The entire education of children should be such as to form habits of obedience to the moral and spiritual law, with which the child can meet and master the belief in so-called physical laws, a belief which breeds disease." Sometimes such habits as cleanliness, order, and punctuality are rigidly enforced, while the necessity for loving our neighbor as ourself is neglected. Such qualities as loving-kindness, tolerance, honesty, compassion, and justice are essential to one's well-being, and helping children to cultivate them requires the greatest tact, wisdom, and patience. In this regard it is well to remember the words of Christ Jesus when he said to the scribes and Pharisees, "Ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone" (Matthew 23:23).

The more parents themselves understand and obey "the moral and spiritual law," the more do they see the necessity for teaching their children "habits of obedience" to these divine laws, and their example, more than mere admonition, helps the child to see the beauty of such obedience. Children can experience the happiness which results from obedience even before they understand the reasons for their obedience. Christian Science reveals the spiritual fact that man is the image and likeness of God, divine Mind, and this teaching also shows us that we may overcome all that is unlike the divine Mind by replacing material thoughts with spiritual thoughts. In the training of children the spiritual facts of real being must be maintained, and they must also be helped to get rid of the troublesome faults or defects of character which prevent them from realizing their rightful heritage of freedom, and which seem to make life difficult for them in later years.

John, the beloved disciple, wrote, "Now are we the sons of God;" and he also said, "Every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure" (I John 3:2, 3). The forming of "habits of obedience to the moral and spiritual law" is the process of purification which brings to light the perfect man. This perfect man has dominion "over all the earth," and is obedient to divine law, the law of his being.

The Psalmist voiced God's faithful promise when he said (Psalms 119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them." The greatest protection we can give to children is to teach them to love and obey the moral and spiritual law. Regarding the laws of God, we read in the book of Deuteronomy (11:19), "And ye shall teach them your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." Conditions of life change, as do fashions, forms of recreation, and the needs of young people. But moral and spiritual law never changes, and obedience thereto always has been, and always will be the only pathway that leads to happiness, health, and harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Late Spring

ONCE more brown leaves frisk down the road,
Or huddle in the hollows,
Once more the sheen of green is dulled
As when a long sleep follows,
But outer signs cannot deceive
The heart that's eager to believe!

GERTRUDE ALLEN

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Stocks Experience One of the Severest Declines in Two Years

• Commodity and Money Markets

Many New Lows For Year Occur In Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—One of the sharpest reactions of the past 21 months hit the stock market today, with leading issues falling 1 to 10 points.

Notable declines near the start of the final hour were shown by Case, Allied Chemical, Auburn, International Harvester, Deere, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, General Motors, Anaconda, Montgomery Ward, Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and Southern Pacific.

Numerous new lows for the year were recorded and, at the height of the selling stampede, the ticker tape fell several minutes behind floor transactions. Late support reduced declines somewhat, but the close was weak.

Transfers were around 2,400,000 shares.

Wheat Prices Slump

Wheat yielded 2 or more cents a bushel at Chicago on reports of rains in the drought districts. Cotton declined. Secondary bonds pointed lower. Foreign currencies were fairly steady in terms of the dollar.

Brokers attributed selling in shares to a combination of circumstances involved in the French elections, the recent move of the SEC against a large stock exchange firm, doubt regarding the new corporate tax bill in Congress, and the fact that the market has failed to receive support in the past week or so.

A number of financial analysts, in attempting to chart the course of equities, stressed the fact that general business activity is still below statistical normal, with reliable signs pointing to additional improvement this year.

Bond Prices Steady

Though action on the bond market today was colored by the halting performance of stocks, prices held within generally narrow ranges, and a few sections of the list were firm.

United States Governments showed a series of narrow movements during the early trading, which left Treasury 2¾s of 1948, and Federal Farm Mortgage 3s a shade higher. Treasury 3s, 1946, 3⅜s, 1943, and a couple of the Home Owners Loan Corporation issues were down 1-32 to 2-32 a point. The rest of the list was unchanged.

Heaviness of the equity list caused a like tilt in some of the junior liens and convertibles. American Rolling Mill 4¼s showed an early dip of 1¼ to 117. International Telephone 5s eased ⅝ to 93 and Illinois Central 4¾s gave up ½ at 72¼.

The foreign sector showed no particular reaction to the apparent leftist swing in Sunday's election in France, but Polish loans were heavy coincident with Warsaw cable advices describing stringent government restrictions on transactions in foreign currencies.

Prime corporate liens continued firm and a few were taken at fractionally improved prices. American Telephone 5s were traded at 113½, up ½, and Pennsylvania general 4½s sold at 111¼, up ¼. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s (May) were ¼ higher at 103¾.

Bonds of Allis Chalmers, Botany Consolidated Mills, Porto-Rican American Tobacco and Studebaker Corporation were down 1 to 2½ points on small offerings.

Boston Stocks

April 27, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

In $ Div.		High	Low	Last	Close
8.75	Atlas Corp	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5.00	Boston Elevated	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¾
..	Bos & Me	66¼	66	66¼	66¼
..	Copper Range	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6⅝
..	East Bos Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
6.00	Eas Gas & P pf	62½	62½	62½	63
4.50	Eas G & P Jr pf	72	73	73	73
..	East Mass R	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
..	East Mass R pf	60	59½	60	61
..	East Mass R pf B	14¾	14⅛	14¾	14½
..	East Mass R adj	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7
8.00	Edison Elec	166	160⅛	160⅛	163
.70a	Employer's Group	22	21	21½	22
..	Ed Elec rects	160	160	160	165¼
..	Isle Royal	2	2	2	2
..	Loew's Bos	10¾	10¾	10¾	12¾
..	Maine Cent	10	10	10	9¼
..	Maine Cent pf	43	41¾	42	40¼
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121	120¼	120¼	120
..	Nor Butte	45c	45c	45c	40c
7.00	Old Colony R R	41	38½	38½	44
.40	Quincy Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Shawmut Assn	12	12	12	12⅜
..	Suberb Elec	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
4.00	Torrington	94	94	94	94½
..	Utah M & T	73c	68c	70c	74c
1.50	United Shoe M	85¾	85	85	85
..	United Sh M pf	41	41	41	40⅜
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 4½ 48	77	77	77	77
..	East Mass 5s 48	82	82	82	84

a—partly extra.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	.98½	.99⅛	.97⅝	.97⅞	—.02⅞
July	.89½	.89⅝	.86½	.86¾	—.04
Sept.	.87⅞	.87⅞	.85⅛	.85⅝	—.03¾
	Corn				
May	.63¼	.63¼	.61⅝	.61⅝	—.02
July	.61¾	.61¾	.60⅛	.60¼	—.01¾
Sept.	.60½	.60½	.59⅛	.59¼	—.01½
	Oats				
May	.26½	.26½	.25¾	.25⅞	— ⅞
July	.27	.27	.26¾	.26⅜	— ¾
Sept.	.27½	.27½	.26⅝	.26⅞	— ¾
	Rye				
May	.52	.52⅝	.51½	.51½	—.01⅝
July	.51¾	.52¼	.51¼	.51¼	—.01⅝
Sept.	.52½	.52⅞	.51¾	.51⅞	—.01½
	Winnipeg Wheat				
	High		Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.81¼		.79⅜	.79¾	—.02⅛
July	.82¼		.80⅛	.80¾	—.02
October	.83¼		.81⅜	.82	—.01⅞

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Last
January	94.0b	..	95.3a
May	..	..	96.0a
July	94.8b	..	94.0b
September	95.0b	95.0	95.0a
October	94.5b	..	95.5a
December	94.0b	95.0	95.0a

Spots 104.0. a—Asked. b—Bid.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 24: Receipts, $8,585,671; expenditures, $20,003,686; net balance, $2,514,046,717. Customs receipts for the month, $26,225,821. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,294,674,340. Expenditures, $5,874,203,651, including $2,694,883,015 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $2,579,529,311. Gross debt, $31,426,531,536, a decrease of $1,133,634 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,213,484,924.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 27	Last Apr. 25
50	42	Abraham & Str (.80)	49¼	49¼	49¼	..
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	11⅝	10½	10½	11½
35⅞	25¼	Adams Millis (¾)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	..
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	24½	24½	24½	25
61⅞	58½	Air Reduction (n)	61⅝	58½	57½	61
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4	4	4⅜
17⅜	13⅝	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
4⅝	2⅜	Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	-8	16	16	18¾
29½	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
45⅞	27½	Alleghany pr pf (h)	29⅞	28	28	..
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	33	31¼	31¼	33¾
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	186½	180	181	187
28¾	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25½	24¾	25	26¼
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
50½	35⅞	Allis Chalmers	45	42½	43¼	45
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	22½	21¾	21¾	21⅞
5⅝	3¼	Amal Leather	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
47½	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	36⅞	34½	34½	36
125½	75	Amerada (2)	105	102	102	107
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50⅛	50	50⅛	51
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (b)	48½	44	44⅞	48½
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	69	68½	68½	..
132½	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	43	41¼	41¼	..
134½	115¾	Am Brake S&F2pf (7)	124	122	122	123½
166½	163	Am Can (4f)	124	122¼	122½	125
41	32¼	Am Can pf (7)	164½	164½	164½	..
73¼	60¼	AmCar & Fdry	33⅜	31½	31¾	33⅜
58¾	31	Am Car & F pf	58½	57⅝	58½	..
95½	88	Am Chain	50½	46¾	46¾	53
32⅝	24¼	Am Chicle (3f)	90½	90	90	..
24⅞	16¼	Am Com Alcohol	25¼	24	24	24¾
92	89	Am Crystal Sugar	22	20½	21	22½
3⅜	⅜	Am Crys SCug 1pf (6)	90	90	90	..
14⅝	9¾	Am Encaustic T (h)	..	⅜	⅜	⅜
9¾	7	Am European	12⅛	10½	10½	10½
43	29¾	Am & For Pow	7⅝	7	7	7⅛
37¼	26	Am & For Pow pf	34	30½	30½	34½
18¼	13	Am & For Pow 6	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
8¾	5¾	Am Hawaiian (1)	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16½
46	36¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	7	6½	6⅝	7
41½	37	Am Hide2& L	38	38	38	40
4⅜	3	Am Home Pr (2.40)	39½	38½	38½	40
24	17¼	Am Ice	37⅜	35⅜	37⅜	38¾
13⅜	10⅝	Am Ice pf (2)	18	18	18	19½
36½	24¾	Am International	11	10½	10½	11⅜
95½	72⅛	Am Locomotive	25¾	24	24	..
26⅞	21¾	Am Loco pf	69	69	69	..
15	10¼	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22½	21⅝	21⅝	22½
35⅞	27⅜	Am Mach & Met (.10)	11	10¼	10¼	10¾
33½	7½	Am Metal	29⅜	29¼	29⅛	..
52⅞	36⅝	Am Power & Lt	10¼	9⅜	9½	10¼
60⅞	43	AmP&L 5% pf (1¼)	43	40¾	40⅝	43
27⅜	20¼	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	52	48¼	48½	..
163	157	Am Radiator	21½	19⅝	19⅞	21
34	28⅛	Am Radiator pf (1)	161	161	161	..
116½	89⅜	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	28¾	27½	27¾	28⅞
27	33¼	Am Safety Razor (6)	100	100	100	..
91½	56¾	Am Seating vtc	20	20	20	21
152¾	136½	Am Shipbuilding (2)	28	25¾	25¾	..
108	104	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	74⅞	71½	72	74⅞
73½	57½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	144½	144½	144½	..
33⅜	23⅞	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛	..
117	107¾	Am Snuff (3f)	60	58	58	60½
35	29¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	25½	22¾	23	24½
61⅛	51½	Am Stores (2)	114¾	113½	113½	..
26⅝	20⅝	Am Sugar Ref (2)	23	22	23	..
178	155¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	51½	50½	50½	52½
102½	87	Am Tel & Tel (9)	164¾	159⅞	161	164
104	88½	Am Tobacco (6)	90	89¼	89¼	90¾
91	82½	Am Tobacco B (5)	91	90¾	90¾	91¼
35	24¼	Am Type F pf (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
25¼	20½	Am Typ F pf (h)	28	26½	26½	27½
104½	92¾	Am Wat W & E	21¼	19¼	20	21¾
11½	8¼	Am Wat 1 pf (d)	104½	104¼	104½	..
30¾	17½	Am Woolen	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
2	⅞	Am Woolen pf (1)	57½	56¼	57	57
10	5	Am Writ Pap Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
37⅜	28	Am Zinc Ltad & S	5	5	5	5
32½	28	Am Zinc L&S Pr pf	4	3¾	4	4⅛
39¾	27	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	36⅞	33¾	34½	36¾
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	41¾	40⅛	40⅝	42¾
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	22½	20½	21	23
50	39¾	Archer Daniels (1f)	40½	39	39	40
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108	107	108	..
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5½	4⅞	5	5½
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	72½	70⅜	70⅜	..
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	55½	51	51½	56½
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	10½	10½	10½	10⅞
21⅞	8⅛	Artloom Corp	17	15	15	..
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	14⅛	13	13	14¾
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73	67	69¾	74
35¾	21¾	Atl Coast Line	23½	21⅝	21¾	24
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining rts	10-32	6-32	7-32	10-32
30⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	30¾	29⅞	29½	30½
54¼	37½	Atlas Tract (x)	19	18⅜	18½	..
10⅛	7⅛	Auburn Auto	38	30½	32¼	38
46½	37½	Austin Nichols	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
7¾	4⅜	Austin Nichols A (2)	37½	37½	37½	..
		Aviation Corp Del	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3½
54½	35	Baldwin L pf (h)	34	32	32	..
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	19	17½	17¾	19⅛
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	25½	22½	22¾	..
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf	96½	96½	96½	..
20	14⅛	Barnsdell A (.60f)	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	17⅝
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	76	76	76	75
26	18	Beatrice Cream (⅓e)	21	21	21	22
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3f)	87¼	86½	86½	..
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14	13½	13½	14
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜	29
24¾	14⅞	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	21⅛	20⅛	20¼	20⅞
57¼	48	Best & Co (2f)	53½	51¼	51¼	53¼
63¾	52½	Beth Steel	54⅜	50¼	51	54⅜
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	16⅞	16½	16½	17¼
28	23	Bigelow Sanford ¼)	40	38⅛	38⅛	40
20¼	15¼	Blaw-Knox (.10b)	16½	15⅝	15½	16½
113	109¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	112	111¼	111½	112
26½	19⅜	Boeing Airplane	20¼	17⅝	17⅝	19½
63½	49¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	49¾	48¾	48¾	51
106½	99¾	Bon Ami A (4)	97½	97½	97½	..
45	30¾	Bon Ami B (2f)	41½	41	41¼	41½
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	44	43¾	43¾	44
83½	64	Bore Warner (3)	27⅝	26¼	26½	27¼
11½	6½	Boston & Maine	74¼	71	71	74⅝
2	1½	Botany A pf (h)	6½	6	6	..
18⅞	15	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	2	..	1⅞	..
64⅞	49¾	Briggs Mfg (2f)	15¾	14¼	14¼	15¼
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	52	49½	50	51¼
48½	41	Bristol Mvars (2f)	56½	53	53	..
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T	43½	43⅛	43⅛	..
12½	4½	Brooklyn Queens	47½	46½	46½	48
56⅛	48⅛	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	77⅝	73¾	77⅜	77⅝
13	8⅞	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	39¾	39	39	..
14⅛	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	48¼	47	47	48⅛
20⅛	13¾	Bucyrus Erie	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	..
113½	100	Bucyrus E cv pf	11⅛	10	10½	10⅞
15⅜	9½	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	14½	13¾	13¾	15¼
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg	109½	107½	107½	..
14	9½	Budd Mfg rts 1pf	14⅝	13⅛	13⅜	14⅝
31½	22¾	Budd Wheel	3	2⅝	2¾	3
27¼	11½	Bullard	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
33¼	25¼	Bliova Watch	21	21	21	23⅜
9	2½	Burroughs Add (.60f)	28½	27⅜	27½	27¼
19	8¼	Bush Term (h)	26¼	25	25¼	26½
24⅞	16	Bush Term deb (h)	6	5	5	6⅛
74	60½	Bush T Bldrs pf ct	13	13	13	..
25¾	23	Butte Cop & Zinc	16½	16½	16½	17
		Byers	5	4⅛	4½	5
		Byers pf	19	17	17½	19
		Byron Jackson (1)	59	57	57	..
			23½	23⅛	23¼	24¼
		—C—				
37⅝	32	Calif Packing (1½)	32½	31¾	32½	33½
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1	1	1
40¼	30	Calumet & Hecla (⅜b)	11⅞	11	11	12
16½	11¼	Campbell Wy&C (1⅛)	33¾	30¾	31	33¾
16	10⅞	Caanda Dry	12	11½	12	..
18½	12	Canadian Pacific e	12	11⅛	11¼	12¼
52½	45¾	Capital Admin	13½	13½	13½	..
9¾	7⅛	Capital Admin pf (3(	52	51½	51½	53½
172¾	92½	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅞	..	..	..
79	54¾	Case Thresh	150¾	150⅛	-50⅛	160
32¼	24½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	73	69⅞	60⅞	73⅞
43	41¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	25	22½	24¼	25¼
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	23½	23	23	24
71¼	59	Celotex Co pf	58	58	58	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½f)	27⅛	26½	26½	27¼
9¾	7	Century Ribbon	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54	50½	51⅛	54
14¾	12⅞	Certain-Teed	14	13	13	13⅝
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	91	89	89	90¼
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102	102	102	102¼
69⅛	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	57	50	50	58
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	65½	63½	63½	66
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	56¼	54⅝	55	56
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	8¼	..	..	..
8⅛	2	Chi & Gt Wp f (h)	31⅜	27½	27½	29
31⅜	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	5	5	5	5⅜
27⅛	13¼	Chi Mil & St P (h)	27	26½	26½	27¾
5⅞	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
4⅞	3	Chi & N'western (h)	3¼	3	3	3¼
12⅛	7½	Chi & N'west pf (h)	7½	7½	7½	7½
20¾	14	Chi Pneu Tool	14¼	12⅞	13	14¼
56	46½	Chi Pneu T pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	..
7⅞	3½	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3½	3½	3½	3½
31¾	19¾	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
30¼	24¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	27½	25½	25½	26¾
11⅜	7	Chickasaha Cot O (2)	25½	25	25	..
35	25	Childs Company	8¾	7½	7½	8⅜
103⅞	85½	Chile Copper (½b)	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
19⅞	15¼	Chrysler (6)	100¾	95⅛	95⅜	100⅛
88½	72⅞	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17	16¾	16¾	17½
73⅜	43¼	City Ice & F pf (6½)	83	82½	82½	..
46½	23¾	City Stores	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
46	36	Clark Equipment (.80)	36	32	32½	37½
70⅛	51	Cleve Graph Br (1f)	37⅝	35	35	38
26½	16½	Cluett Peabody (1)	30¼	49½	49½	51
20½	14	Coca Cila (2)	87	86⅞	87	87½
51⅝	42	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	45	42½	42½	45
112	107¼	Collins & Aikman (½b)	110	109¾	109¾	110¾
24¾	8¼	Collins & Ar pf (7)	19½	18½	19	21
9	3⅜	Colonial Beacon Oil	4⅞	4¼	4¾	4⅞
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	27¼	27	27	..
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1 pf	24⅞	24½	24½	..
36	16	Colo& So 2pf	21⅝	20½	20½	..
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	45½	43¾	44	..
45½	34	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	18¼	16½	16¾	18½
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4f)	35	35	35	35
57¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	117	110½	111	116
72⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (3f)	55½	53½	53¾	55½
106¾	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	73¼	70½	70¾	72⅜
24⅝	17½	Comm Solvents (.60)	106½	106¼	106½	106¼
5½	2½	Comwith & So	17⅞	17	17	18
83	60	Comwith & S pf (3)	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
12¼	7¼	Conde Nast Pub	60½	59½	59½	61¼
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
20	11⅛	Conn Ry & Lt	37	36	36	37
13⅜	9¼	Consol Cigar	12	11½	11½	11½
85	73¼	Consol Ci ppf ww (6½)	9	8¾	8¾	..
4⅜	3¾	Consol Coal vtc	78	78	78	..
7	4¾	Consol Film Ind	4¼	4	4	4¼
20¼	16⅝	Consol Film 1 pf (½g)	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
38⅝	30⅝	Consol El NY	16⅝	16	16	16⅞
108½	102	Consol El pf (5)	31½	29½	29⅝	31½
6½	4¼	Cons. Laundries	105½	105½	105½	106
15¼	11⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	4¼	4	4	..
11⅜	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	13	11¾	11¾	13
1⅜	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
26½	19⅝	Container n	¾	¾	¾	¾
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	20	19	19¼	20⅜
23¾	15⅝	Cont Baking B	14¾	13	13⅝	15
72⅞	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	70¼	70	70	74c
24⅜	18	Cont Diamond Fib (½b)	77¼	75½	76	77¼
46	38½	Cont Insurance 1.20f)	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	20
4	2¼	Cont Motors	38⅝	37	37	38⅝
38½	30	Cont Oil (1)	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
69	59¼	Corn Exchange (3)	31¾	30	30½	31¾
78⅛	68½	Corn Products (3)	59½	58	58½	59¼
			75¼	73¼	74½	74½
			..	..	..	..
25⅝	15½	Crosley Radio (¼e)	22½	21	22½	21
47¼	43¾	Crown Cork & S (1)	54⅝	53¼	53¾	55½
49⅞	45½	Crown Cork pf (.270)	47	..	..	..
10⅞	3⅝	Crown Zellerbch	8½	7½	8¼	8¾
36	33	Crucible Steel	41	33½	..	..
115	103	Crucible Stl pf (1b)	115	103	..	..
..	..	Cuba Co	27⅛	1½	..	..
..	..	Cuba Dock	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
14⅛	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	11¼	10	10¼	11½
24⅛	18⅝	Curtis Publishing	20⅜	19⅜	19⅝	20½
105	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103¾	103	103	103
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	9¼	8¼	8¼	..
21⅝	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	6¾	5½	5¾	..
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (xb)	15	15⅛	13⅝	15
			52	52	52	54½
		—D—				
9¾	8½	Davega St (.30f)	8½	7⅞	7⅞	..
89¼	52	Deere & Co	76¾	73½	75½	80¾
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
26	21½	Deisel W G (.50f)	21	20⅞	20⅞	22
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	52	43⅝	43⅝	..
23½	15¾	Del Lack & W	93⅝	..	..	..
93⅝	43⅝	Denver R G pf (h)	58	42	..	..
58	42	Devo & Ray A (2)	40½	34	..	..
40½	34	Diamond Match (1⅓f)	42	38	..	..
42	38	Diamond M pf (1⅓f)	34⅝	32½	..	..
34⅝	32½	Distillers Cp Seag	77½	64	..	..
77½	64	Dome Mines (2f)	52⅜	41½	..	..
52⅜	41½	Dominion Stores	117⅜	8½	..	..
117⅜	8½	Douglas A	75¾	50⅝	..	..
75¾	50⅝	Dresser A (1⅓e)	37	29	..	..
37	29	Dresser B	18⅞	13	..	..
18⅞	13	Dunhill Inter	8¼	5½	..	..
8¼	5½	Duplan Silk (1)	18¼	14½	..	..
18¼	14½	du Pont debNem (3.60)	153	138	..	..
153	138	du Pont dez (6)	133½	129	..	..
133½	129					
		—E—				
47⅞	6¾	Eastern Roll Mill	6⅞	6½	6¾	7⅛
170½	156½	Eastman Kodak (5f)	163⅛	157	158	..
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32½	31¼	31½	32¾
9¼	6	Eitington Schild	6	6	6	..
44⅝	35	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36	30¾	33½	36¼
17⅞	10⅝	Elec Boat	11⅝	10⅜	10⅝	11½
7¾	6½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¼	6

Business and Industry

Industrial Earnings in Three Months Show Big Increase

Commerce and Finance

Family of Four Pays $183 Year Indirect Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—Indirect taxes of $183 a year are paid by a typical family of four persons with an annual income of $2500 a year, even though no federal or New York state income taxes are paid, says the Guaranty Trust Company in a study of the tax drain on low incomes. This amounts to $3.50 out of a weekly income of $48. If the family has an automobile, the total traceable taxes amount to about $219 annually, or 9 cents out of every dollar spent.

"Those whose incomes are moderately low, and who believe that government disbursements are made mostly for their benefit and are paid for chiefly by the more prosperous citizens, have been pathetically indifferent to the part that they play in government financial activities," the Guaranty says.

The realization is growing, it declares, that government expenditures are made with money that has been taken from individuals. The reasons why individuals in the lower-income groups have not comprehended their part in financing government is that they have had the facts obscured by the maze of intricate channels through which their contributions to government flow. With few exceptions, the bank says, taxes on lower incomes are indirect, such as excise or hidden levies.

Month's Labor Goes for Taxes

"The individual or individuals in the family who supply the $2500 income must work a little more than one month out of very year to earn the money to meet these indirect levies," the bank continues.

"Certainly, it must be conceded that the tax burden on families in this income group is severe and may make the difference in many instances between painful frugality and a relatively comfortable existence.

"But the foregoing analysis falls far short of giving the complete story of the tax burden on the lower income groups. A vast amount of taxes is imposed on producers and distributors, and such taxes are regarded as a part of the cost of production and are included to some indeterminable extent in retail prices. Although it is impossible to figure the amount of these hidden taxes paid by a given family, there can be no doubt that the total is substantial.

"The more prosperous individuals, even with exorbitant tax rates, can meet only a small part of the cost of government; therefore, the greatest burden must fall upon those in the lower-income groups, who make their tax payments for the most part in an indirect manner.

Increasingly Burdensome

"Unfortunately, the incomes of the vast majority of individuals in this country are so low that successive and relatively small advances in government costs become increasingly more difficult for them to endure.

"According to an estimate of the Brookings Institution, based on the 1930 census, about 42 per cent of all the families of two or more persons in this country have incomes below $1500, and the income of 71 per cent is less than $2500.

"With nearly three quarters of all American families living on an income below what is considered moderate, and with the tax burden on this income already severe and tending to increase, the time should soon arrive, if it has not arrived, when it can no longer be maintained that the advantage of indirect taxes is that they are painless.

"Certainly the cost of government cannot long continue to rise out of proportion to the expansion in population at the same rate as in the last several years. Receipts of all forms of government in the United States in 1912 represented a per capita burden of only $28.74; but this figure rose to $92.18 by 1932, marking an increase of more than 200 per cent."

Cotton Spinning Activity Higher

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP) — The cotton spinning industry was reported today by the Census Bureau to have operated during March at 108.1 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 105.2 per cent for February this year, and 92.9 per cent for March last year.

Spinning spindles in place March 31 totaled 28,840,856, of which 23,175,502 were operated at some time during the money, compared with 28,864,406 and 23,337,070 for February this year, and 30,779,586 and 24,571,314 for March last year.

Active spindle hours for March totaled 7,263,926,919, or an average of 252 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,736,374,454 and 233 for February this year, and 6,662,549,593 and 216 for March last year.

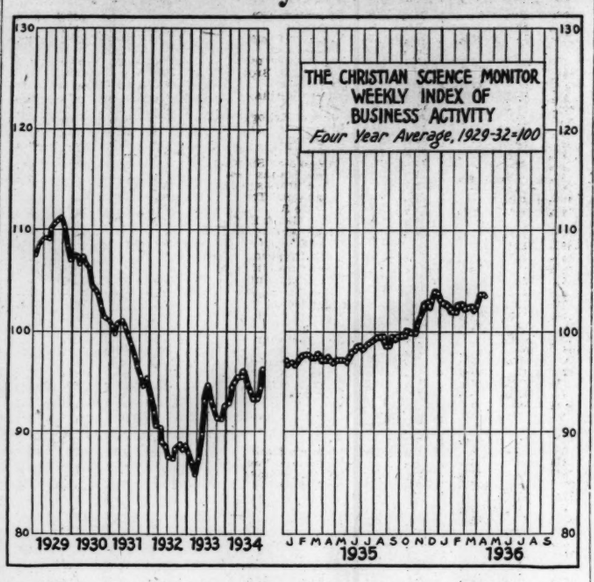
British Hardwood Prices Show Advance This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Following an upward trend of prices in the British softwoods market since the beginning of the year, there has been an advance in the hardwood market prices set by hardwood exporting countries throughout the world. As a result, forward business during the first quarter of this year has decreased considerably, but when the stocks on hand have been depleted, it is expected that there will be something of a rush to purchase.

The demand for hardwoods from the shipbuilding, motorcar and other industries holds good, and if importers become convinced that, after six or seven years of buying on a falling market, prices are now firm, and even rising, shippers will find their business increasing.

Slight Decline in Business Is Shown by Monitor Index



Failure to hold the large gain in general business activity which The Christian Science Monitor weekly index recorded two weeks previously is evidenced in a moderate decrease in the index during the week ended April 18. The index shows a decline from 103.7 on April 11 to 103.5 (prel.) on April 18 and compares with 97.1 on April 20, 1935.

Decline in bank debits outside New York City and electric power output more than offset the greater-than-seasonal advance in miscellaneous freight car loadings. Excellent gains have been recorded for miscellaneous freight movement in the last few weeks, but kilowatt-hour output fell more than usual and bank debits lost ground when mid-month activity would customarily be greater.

Despite favorable business reports, there is evidence of an undercurrent of uncertainty and hesitancy in trade circles. Uncertainty over the foreign political situation and the domestic corporation profits tax and disappointment over the failure of first-quarter earnings to come up to expectations in a number of instances were reflected in a slump in the security markets. This in turn has tended to create a feeling of hesitancy over the business outlook.

However, reports indicate very favorable gains in a number of lines and prospects of increases in practically all lines over the next few months. The automobile and steel industries continue to show market gains. Automobile production a week ago was estimated at 119,834 cars, 7016 cars above the previous week. Motorcar sales are mounting rapidly and factories are working at full capacity trying to catch up on orders. Large summer sales are expested with the payment of veterans' bonus money and government payments in farm areas.

Steel ingot operations are close to 70 per cent of capacity. Seven blast furnaces have been relighted with preparation being made to relight several more, indicating an anticipation on the part of the industry for a sustained volume of business. Railroad buying of steel is holding up well, and demand from the construction field is improving.

Retail trade slumped off following the Easter rush. Unseasonably cold weather has retarded trade in some districts, especially in New England and certain sections of the Middle West. In the south trade continues to register brisk gains.

Some improvement in employment is reported in scattered sections but the unemployment problem is still unsolved. In a report just issued by the National Association of Purchasing Agents, it states, "Employment again shows a mixed trend with no changes of importance occurring. In practically all sections there is a noticeable shortage of skilled labor and experienced mechanics. A check of 100 manufacturing plants in an Eastern city reveals but slight increase of employed persons since the first of the year and this seems to bear out the general opinion that employment figures are showing little variation."

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	*Apr. 18, 1936	Apr. 11, 1936	Apr. 20, 1935
Combined index	103.5	103.7	97.1
Bk debits outside NYC	94.0	94.5	93.1
Elec power prod	118.5	119.0	104.6
Car loadings, misc	97.9	97.5	93.7

*Preliminary.

Per Capita Output Is Well Below 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—Per capita production in the manufacturing industry in 1935 was 28 per cent below the like period for 1929, according to an analysis by the National Industrial Conference Board.

In only two of the 19 industries separately analyzed did the per capita production of 1935 exceed that of 1929. In the plate glass industry, per capita production in 1935 was 113 per cent of that in 1929; in the boot and shoe industry, it was 101 per cent. Production in the locomotive industry, on the other hand, was only 14 per cent of the corresponding figure for 1929.

These comparisons of production on a per capita basis, the board points out, show more accurately than comparisons of total volume, the improvement that must take place before 1929 levels are reached. Population and potential consuming power have increased. For that reason the attainment of 1929 standards, as measured by the per capita share of national income, will require a greater volume of production than in 1929. These comparisons indicate that in nearly all branches of manufacturing industry substantial improvement is needed to produce the equivalent of the 1929 manufacturing output.

Lumbermen's Mutual Net Highest in Its History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 27 — The Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company reports that earnings (policyholders' savings) in 1935 were the highest in the company's history, the net after reserves amounting to $4,033,438.

Of this amount, $2,950,722 was paid in dividends to stockholders, $250,000 was assigned to the contingency fund and $547,929 was added to the surplus account.

The company has maintained an unbroken record since organization of annual increases in premium income, assets and surplus.

Corporate Profit In First Quarter Expands 31 P. C.

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—The first 183 industrial corporations reporting net incomes for the first quarter of 1936 show an aggregate gain of 30.9 per cent over the total for the first three months of 1935, a tabulation by the Associated Press showed today.

The oil industry—more than trebling its year earlier figure—showed by far the widest advance among the individual groups. Chief reason for the improvement was the more stable price structure this year. Price wars and over-production marked the first quarter of 1935.

The 10 steel companies doubled their income this year due to the fact that Youngstown Sheet & Tube chalked up a substantial profit against a fair sized loss a year ago. Eliminating Youngstown from the total turns the gain into a 36 per cent decline.

Automobile accessory units turned in a rather poor performance, the first 18 showing a drop of 3.8 per cent from 1935. This was expected by the trade in view of the earlier producing season in the final quarter last year.

Textile earnings were curtailed by overproduction in the industry and the incidental slump in prices.

Other groups reporting smaller earnings this year include coal mining and drug manufacturing units.

The following tabulation shows the number of reporting companies, the percentage gain or loss, compared with the first quarter last year and the net income for the present quarter:

Group	No. of Companies	P. C. Gain	Net Income
Oil	10	261.7	$10,815,556
Steel	10	103.9	3,319,802
Building material	11	78.4	2,362,699
Financing co's.	5	62.5	4,093,818
Foods	9	42.9	14,488,126
Electric equipment	4	40.1	11,046,697
Chemicals	5	38.8	24,760,906
Auto accessories	18	*3.8	8,188,866
Textiles	5	*20.4	623,449
Miscellaneous	86	19.8	93,234,078
All companies	163	30.9	172,933,997

*Decline.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's sharp decline in the stock market was hardly a surprise to professional traders. The internal action of the market had boded no good for several weeks; it had failed to make headway on the upside in spite of the best of business news; it had ignored in rather cavalier fashion several items of bad news; and "the company on the bull side was getting too large." Air pockets in a number of individual issues had been developing for some time.

Nor is the outlook for the market in coming months viewed very optimistically in Wall Street. Bears whose theme song during last week's sharp fall in prices was "I told you so" are saying that we are in a bear market whose conclusion is not predicted until June, July, or August. The action of the market in breaking through recent lows, both in the rail and industrial averages, is taken to mean one of those orthodox "corrective moves" in a long-term bull market which is supposed to wipe out three-eighths of the previous rise, which in this case lasted 11½ months. On this assumption the downswing is not yet half completed.

The Whys of the Decline

Among the news developments used to account for the decline, the current political situation was important. Numerous commentators in recent weeks have been probing the well-worn records of stock market performance in previous presidential election years, with the usual indecisive and unimpressive results. Nevertheless, the recent swing of popular sentiment back toward Roosevelt, after the low period of his popularity in the late winter months, has apparently gone for some weeks unappraised by the stock market, and contributed to last week's declines. Bets in the Street are now 2 to 1 for re-election. What this would mean for business, in Wall Street's opinion, is just too bad, as indicated most recently in the President's Jefferson Day speech and in the new corporation tax now before the House of Representatives.

Wall Street's appraisal of the undivided profits tax has been significant. When it was first announced, the stock market had its rose-colored glasses on and appraised the tax idea as bullish, looking only at the alleged probability of larger dividends being squeezed out by the penalty on corporate saving. But the declining volume of stock trading, which set in about that time, seemed to indicate that the market had gone to sleep on a stair landing and when it woke to the meaning of the tax it rolled off. Dividends are being curtailed pending fate of the bill in the Senate.

One of the typical tax conjectures made in the Street last week concerned the Ford Motor Company, obviously one of the hardest to be hit if the new tax basis goes through. The bulge in low-priced motorcar output during the first quarter was largely to the benefit of General Motors, with Ford and Chrysler losing in proportionate volume. One of the few means of tax avoidance open to a large company like Ford is to plow back earnings by the lowering of prices, a traditional practice with Ford, helpful to consumers but hard on competitors.

The Holdings Bill Threat

Another tax development of unfavorable omen to the Street was the last-minute change, much publicized last week, in the application of the tax to three-decker holding companies, designed to accelerate their simplification.

These readings of the tax bill were in part the inspiration for the rather lurid description of the market's action by some traders as initiating a "rich man's panic" similar to that of 1902-1903.

A further source of the uncertainty during the week, but one which was largely terminated on Friday, concerned margin requirements. There are three sets of rules now pertaining to stock market margins in addition to the rules in force by each house. One is the Federal Reserve Regulation T, applying to brokers, which requires that the customer put up 55 per cent of the purchase price of a stock. The second, regulation U, applying to bank loans on securities, will require after next Friday that brokers must put up 40 per cent of the market value of a security bought for a customer and pledged with the bank for a broker's loan. The third is the stock exchange requirement that at all times the customer must maintain an equity of 23 per cent of the market value of the security carried with a broker.

Margin Question to the Fore

Regulation T applies only to initial loans. Thereafter if the value of the stock declines, the account merely becomes "restricted" against new purchases. But during last week there was a sudden realization that Regulation U might apply not merely to initial margins but be continuously in effect during market declines. It was therefore expected that the Exchange would raise its requirements accordingly.

Instead, in a surprise move on Friday, the Exchange not only announced that it would not raise its requirements for the maintenance of margins, but it would remove the requirement of higher margins for small than for large accounts. The result is that the small trader will be less likely to receive margin calls in a protracted market decline than formerly. Brokers will be able to use their own funds more fully than before in financing customers' accounts, and the wealthier houses will thereby be able to extend larger credits than the others. The market's appraisal of this development is expected today.

The French financial situation was another factor used in interpreting the market's decline last week. A new gold movement has started with the engagement of $7,115,000 on Friday and $11,130,000 on Saturday of French gold for New York, continuing the movement that started on March 30, but produced only one shipment of $1,527,000. The weakness of the franc has recently been concealed in part by operations of the British exchange fund. The Bank of France is thought to have lost some $400,000,000 in recent weeks and capital is said to be fleeing France in all directions, with heavy shipments of American currency to France reported.

Bond Prices Sag

Bond prices sagged during the week in sympathy with stocks, and the new issues are not currently doing so well. This stickiness of recent offerings, a number of which are now below original issue price, is attributed to at least three causes—the weakness in the stock market, the recent turn in interest rates, and the current very heavy volume of financing. Last week's offerings totaled about $160,000,000, and this week's are expected to reach $240,000,000 unless some are withdrawn.

Last week's Youngstown Sheet offering of $90,000,000 was the largest industrial offering since October, 1929, and this week's scheduled Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit offering of $110,000,000 is reckoned the largest since December, 1926. Total April flotations may reach $1,000,000,000, or at the pre-depression rate; though in contrast to the offerings of the nineteen-twenties the current offerings are largely for refinancing.

Lumber Production Highest This Year

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 27

THE National Lumber Manufacturers' Association today reported lumber production and shipments during the week ended April 18 were higher than any previous week of the year.

Production of 567 mills totaled 228,525,000 feet, and shipments 241,447,000, or 1 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, higher than the previous week. Booked orders totaled 227,300 feet, or 5 per cent below the average of the past six weeks.

SEC Charge Cites White, Weld & Co. For Manipulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—White, Weld & Co. have been served an order by the Securities and Exchange Commission to show cause why the company should not be suspended or expelled from membership in the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade for alleged manipulation of the common stock of the A. O. Smith Corporation on the Curb Exchange.

A hearing is set for June 1 before Ernest Angell, administrator of the New York regional office of the commission, at its headquarters in Washington.

In its order, the commission declared that it had reason to believe that members of White, Weld & Co. had used the mails and facilities of the Curb Exchange to create a false and misleading appearance of activity in the A. O. Smith stock by "matching" buying and selling orders between Jan. 1, 1935, and Oct. 17, 1935. Such operations are prohibited under Section 9-A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The commission's charges were denied immediately by White, Weld & Co., who, in a long statement explaining their transactions in the Smith stock, said that "any allegation or implication that we have engaged in any manipulative or rigging practices has no justification in fact."

The charge includes the firm, 11 partners and two former partners.

Canada's Exports To British Empire Rise 16 Per Cent

OTTAWA, April 27 (AP)—An increase of more than 16 per cent was shown in Canada's exports to British Empire countries in the fiscal year ended March 31 compared with the previous fiscal year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. At the same time exports to foreign countries were up almost 16 per cent.

Exports to empire countries in the fiscal year were worth $396,711,979 compared with $341,496,978, and exports to foreign countries amounted to $368,903,584 against $318,403,016 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935.

Total exports were worth $765,615,563 in the fiscal year ended March 31, against $659,899,994 the preceding fiscal year.

'Gas' Price Cutting On Atlantic Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—Price cutting in gasoline has appeared in several of the important marketing areas on the Atlantic seaboard, in contrast with the Pacific coast, where prices were further advanced recently to the best levels of the year, 4½ cents a gallon higher in March, according to Standard Statistics.

This price weakness has reflected the rise in gasoline stocks to record levels, as a result of sizeable runs of crude oil to refineries in recent months to supply the increasing demand for fuel oil. As of March 31, gasoline stocks stood at 74,000,000 barrels, 8,000,000 barrels higher than a year earlier. On the other hand, gasoline demand has established successive new peaks.

Consumption in the first quarter is estimated at 96,153,0000 barrels, 9.3 per cent higher than a year ago, while gains of 6.2 per cent and 6.5 per cent are expected for the second and third quarters. Gains of these proportions would care adequately for present supplies of gasoline, if refinery operations are not further increased.

Although the oil industry usually increases refinery output substantially during the heavy consumption season in the summer, it is indicated that every effort will be made to prevent a further sizeable gain in gasoline stocks.

New Texas Seaport Opening Next Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 27—Elaborate celebrations will mark the opening and dedication on May 14, 15, and 16 of the nation's newest seaport here. The event is part of the year-long and statewide Centennial celebration of the Lone Star state.

Vice-President John N. Garner who, as congressman for 30 years from the district which included Brownsville, did much to make construction of the port possible, will be guest of honor.

The port of Brownsville is almost entirely a man-made port. There is a $3,000,000 development at the outer pass, or Brazos de Santiago, including huge jetties extending a mile into the Gulf of Mexico, and a channel 28 feet deep through the pass. A channel 17 miles in length comes across what was dry land to "Bring the Sea to Brownsville" where a large turning basin and harbor facilities have been constructed.

Steel Activity Is Still Holding Near High Peak

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27 — Steel operations are now at around the 70 per cent rate, which has been foreseen for some time, and it now appears likely that operations will level off, as had also been anticipated. Trade estimates are now beginning to fall below the official estimates of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which last Monday predicted the week's operating rate at 70.4 per cent, after which the Iron Age in the middle of the week estimated the rate at 68 per cent, and the magazine Steel today puts last week's rate at 69½ per cent.

Even the maintenance of something near the current level for the next two months, which is the expectation now current in the trade, would mean an improvement if allowance is made for the usual seasonal decline from April to June. The current rate is practically at 100 per cent of the 1921-1931 average for this time of year.

One of the signs indicating that the peak has been reached is the fact that steel ingot output is apparently no longer behind that of finished steel.

Iron Age said "finishing mill operations continue to rise, but stocks of raw steel have been built up sufficiently since the floods to accommodate current mill schedules."

The new second quarter price schedules are now being thoroughly tested, and so far have apparently shown no signs of weakening Iron Age reports that "the setup on sheets, strip steel and bars shows no sign of weakness and has been clarified in the case of sheets by the interpretation of the shipments-at-one-time feature." On the other hand the magazine Steel's iron and steel composite price fell back one cent to $33.08 though its finished steel composite is unchanged.

The magazine reports that sheetmakers are considering modification in the new plan to qualify differentials to include galvanized sheets with hot and cold rolled grades.

"A healthy feature of the current demand for steel products," according to Iron Age, "is the satisfactory balance between users of light and heavy materials. While railroad construction and shipbuilding steel is moving in increasing volume, automotive consumption does not seem to have reached its peak, and container manufacturers are just getting into their stride. The schedules of farm implement makers continue at close to capacity."

Botts Is Nominated Cotton Market Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—John C. Botts has been nominated for president of the New York Cotton Exchange, Alpheus C. Beane for vice-president, and Clayton B. Jones for treasurer. Mr. Botts is now vice-president, Mr. Beane is a member of the board of managers, and Mr. Jones is treasurer.

Nominations for the board of managers follow: Eric Alliot, Frank G. Brown, James Coker, Richard T. Harriss Jr., William J. Jung, Frank J. Knell, Jerome Lowine, George F. Mahe, John M. McFadden Jr., Perry E. Moore, Homer W. Orvis, Joseph A. Russell, P. Manfred Schwarz, Alvin L. Wachsman, and Philip B. Weld.

March Auto Output Under 1935 Period

CHICAGO, April 27 (AP)—March passenger automobile production in the United States was figured today by the Seventh Federal Reserve district bank as 345,167 vehicles, 52 per cent greater than the February output and 5 per cent fewer than the March, 1935, total.

The truck output of 79,404 was 23 per cent greater than in February and 17 per cent greater than in the same month a year ago.

Orders booked by seventh district furniture manufacturers, the bank's survey showed, increased in dollar volume 39 per cent over those of February, 28 per cent over those of March, 1935, and 9 per cent over the 1927-35 average for March.

Chicago Business Eases But Exceeds Like Week of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 27—Business in Chicago the past week eased somewhat, declared the Chicago Association of Commerce. Retail trade was slightly ahead of the like period a year ago but fell under the levels of more recent weeks.

Wholesalers also experienced a slight lull, with most orders falling into the hand-to-mouth category. While there appears to be general interest in early samples of summer and fall merchandise, orders for actual delivery have not appeared, as yet, in expected volume.

Steel activity in the Chicago area continued to top 70 per cent of capacity. In other industrial fields, the production and personnel figures held to previous levels.

Railroad traffic, particularly in the passenger class, showed a slight upturn.

Public utilities were again ahead of last year's figures, the local transit lines showing the most marked improvement.

Rents are still rising. To balance the higher property charges, owners are said to be better disposed to make improvements and to pay for long-delayed decorating.

Service Sees Peak Of Spring Business Likely During May

The tempo of trade has been accelerated sharply during the last few weeks, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its current report, and activity is now equal to the previous recovery high level prevailing at the close of 1935. The recent improvement, according to this service, has been caused by large-scale reconstruction work in flood areas, increased demand for steel, another spurt in automobile sales, better retail business, and larger residential building.

Further gains in trade volumes and industrial production are forecast for May, which is expected to mark the peak of spring business. This summer confidence is likely to be retarded by the continued crisis in European affairs, the passage of an oppressive tax measure, and election uncertainties.

National Dairy Bond Issue All Subscribed

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Goldman, Sachs & Co., who headed the syndicate which underwrote the $62,545,500 3¾ per cent debenture of National Dairy Products Corporation, reported to other members of the syndicate that there would be no bonds available for public offering.

The bonds, offered to stockholders by the corporation and concurrently offered by the underwriters to holders of the outstanding 5¼ per cent bonds which were called for redemption, were fully subscribed, it was stated.

Policy of Reserve Board Aimed To Curb Speculation

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board today pursued a policy it said was designed to curb the flow of credit for speculation, while permitting free movement of funds for business enterprises.

In a statement explaining its recent action in tightening stock margin requirements, the board noted that stock prices had advanced persistently along with an increase in trading and speculative borrowing.

Use of Restrictions

"Adoption of these restrictions at this time," the statement said, "has the advantage of providing for control of the use of credit for speculation in securities without limiting the supply or raising the cost of credit available for commercial, industrial or agricultural borrowing."

Effective April 1, a 55 per cent minimum margin was required for stocks purchased through brokers. The same ruling becomes effective May 1 for stocks purchased through banks. The announced purpose of the rule was to make uniform the credit values of securities as handled by banks and brokers.

The Federal Reserve Board, prior to the tightening of credit reins, had been under pressure from some quarters which sought reduction in the supply of lendable bank funds as a precaution against a possible speculative boom.

Margin Requirements

The board emphasized in announcing the new margin requirements, however, that they were not issued because of a fear that an inflationary boom was imminent.

At that time Federal Reserve member banks' reserves were more than $3,000,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. This sum was regarded by some bankers as possible material for a credit boom.

The board noted that the pressure of surplus reserves had been reduced somewhat last month through the transfer of funds to the Treasury in payment of the March financing offerings and taxes. Excess reserves dropped about $700,000,000 as the Treasury piled up the supply of cash to its account at the Reserve Banks. Since then, however, about half the reserve balance loss has been recovered.

Glass Houses Are No Longer a Jest, Being Built in Every State in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—The prediction that people would one day live in glass houses was considered a jest a few years ago but today glass structures are being built in every state in the Union.

These structures, which embrace virtually every type of building known, are being built of glass blocks—water-clear units of glass that are translucent but not transparent.

Although this new glass masonry was not introduced in its present improved form until early last fall, it has been accorded wide acceptance, even beyond the expectations of its manufacturers, the Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

The tremendous appeal of this new material is reflected in the fact that larger manufacturing facilities already are needed to meet demands of builders throughout the nation.

Officials of the Owens-Illinois Company announce that construction work has started on a new producing unit and a combination utility and warehouse building at its insulux glass block plant at Muncie, Ind. The new addition to the plant is being constructed of glass blocks, brick and structural steel, with more than 65,000 glass blocks being used. Expansion of the company's manufacturing facilities will result in the addition of several hundred workers.

Glass blocks are also being used for the construction of a new high school at St. Louis, and part of the Coburn Day School at Miami Beach, Fla., completed recently, is partly constructed of glass block. Glass blocks were also used extensively in two new apartment houses in Miami Beach—the Forde Ocean Villa and the Pinecrest—and a model home featuring glass block exterior walls has been completed in that city.

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White Sox Coming—Crimson Continues to Lead in Baseball—Rowing at Yale

Harvard Nine Far Out Front In Title Race

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball Standing

	Won	Lost	Pct
Harvard	4	0	1.000
Dartmouth	1	0	1.000
Penn	2	1	.667
Yale	1	2	.333
Columbia	1	2	.333
Cornell	1	3	.250
Princeton	1	3	.250

Today—Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; Wednesday—Yale at Columbia; Thursday—Pennsylvania at Princeton; Saturday—Princeton at Harvard; Yale at Dartmouth; Pennsylvania at Cornell.

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—The scene in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League is tinted with more than a touch of crimson as a hard-hitting Harvard nine surveys its rivals from a vontage point on top of the standing. Capt. Dick Maguire's band has a perfect record of four straight victories in its four league games, and even at this early date needs only an even break over the rest of the route to give champion Dartmouth many nights of concern.

Three of Harvard's victories were scored last week when the Crimson invaded Ithaca to nose out Cornell by 8 to 6 on Monday, and then moved into Baker Field for a rollicking week end at the expense of Columbia. The Cantabs rallied to take the opener from Columbia by 6 to 3, and then ran wild in the nightcap to win by 10 to 1.

Dartmouth follows Harvard in the standing with a record of one victory and no defeats as a result of its 3-to-1 victory over Yale at New Haven Saturday. Pennsylvania was idle last week, retaining its record of two victories in three games.

Princeton figured in the three remaining games of the week, but won only one of them and continued in a tie with Cornell for sixth place. Columbia defeated the Tigers by 7 to 3 at Baker Field last Wednesday and Cornell won the opening game of a doubleheader at Ithaca Saturday by 6 to 2. Princeton then took the night cap by 3 to 1 to save something from a disastrous week.

A survey of the records reveals the magnitude of Harvard's early margin over the field. Batting .348 and fielding .961, the Crimson leads not only in these departments but also in every other item of team effort save in double plays where the lead is shared with Cornell and Dartmouth.

These records are not merely larger totals compiled because Harvard has played more games than most of the rest of the field; the Crimson figures will average higher than those of its rivals on a game-by-game basis.

In individual play, Pennsylvania presents the leaders in batting and in runs scored, but Harvard has cornered all the rest of the places. The hard hitting of Louis J. Effinger of Pennsylvania gave him a record of seven hits in 12 times at bat in his first three league games. The resultant .583 average remains higher than that of any other regular competitor, although several part-time players nominally precede Effinger in the race for the Charles H. Blair bat.

Andy Barton, hard-hitting Pennsylvania pitcher, follows Effinger in the averages with a mark of .571. Next comes Tom Bilodeau of Harvard with .533, first of a string of seven Harvard regulars who own averages better than .300. League statistics:

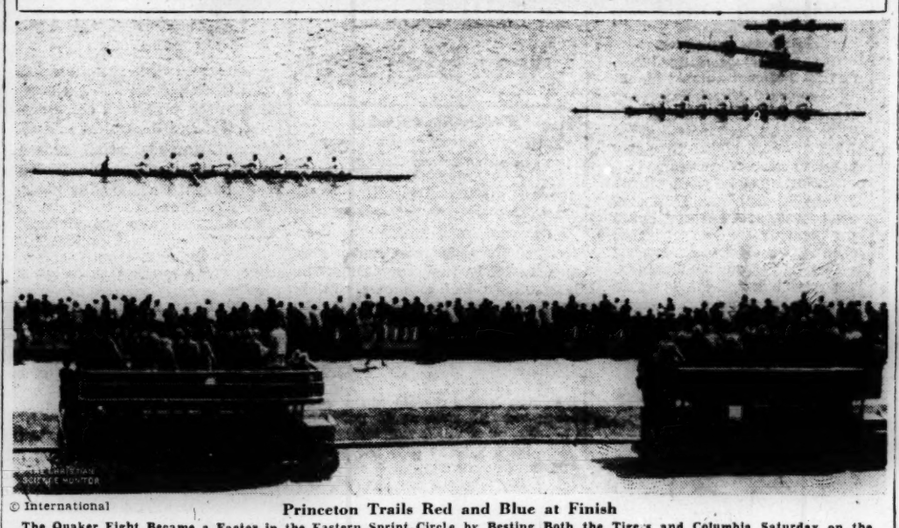
Five or More Times at Bat

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Lynn, Princeton	2	5	1	3	.600
Effinger, Penn	3	12	4	7	.583
Barton, Penn	3	7	1	4	.571
Bilodeau, Harvard	4	15	5	8	.533
Cummins, Yale	3	8	2	4	.500
Schachrer, Cornell	2	8	1	4	.500
Maguire, Harvard	4	14	4	6	.429
Rosenheck, Cornell	4	12	3	5	.417
Prouty, Harvard	4	15	4	6	.400
Gibbs, Harvard	4	18	5	7	.389

Team leaders: Batting—Harvard, .348; fielding—Harvard, .961; hits—Harvard, 47; runs—Harvard, 33; runs batted in—Harvard, 26; stolen bases—Harvard, 9; home runs—Harvard, 3; doubleplays—Harvard, Dartmouth and Cornell (3), tie.

Individual leaders: Hits—Bilodeau, Harvard, 8; runs—Fernandez, Pennsylvania, 6; runs batted in—Gibbs, Harvard, 8; stolen bases—Prouty, Harvard, 3; home runs—Colwell, Harvard, 2; pitching—Ingalls, Harvard, 1.000 (won 3, lost 0); strikeouts—Ingalls, Harvard, 20.

Penn's Varsity Wins Childs Cup Race



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Princeton Trails Red and Blue at Finish

The Quaker Eight Became a Factor in the Eastern Sprint-Circle by Besting Both the Tigers and Columbia Saturday on the Harlem River, and Faces the Eli in the Blackwell Cup Regatta This Coming Week End

Bingham Satisfied On Tryout Place

"THERE is no doubt in my mind that the Randall Island project will be ready for the final Olympic tryouts," said William J. Bingham, American Olympic team manager, this morning. He said he was not only satisfied but pleasantly surprised at the progress he viewed on inspecting the stadium last Thursday.

Grass is in full bloom in the infield, and the present start assures a track in readiness for the affair. The final section of the drawbridge was swung into place yesterday, and work from now on should speed up.

A possible precaution may be taken to provide final dress conditions by changing the meet dates from Friday and Saturday, July 10 and 11, to Saturday and Sunday, July 11 and 12. This decision will be made later.

Pro Golf Needs Showmanship

* * *

Wiffy Cox, Veteran Golfer, Says Game As Played by Youngsters Lacks Color

* * *

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Professional golf needs more color and showmanship, says Wiffy Cox, Washington pro and perhaps the biggest kidder of the bunch.

Cox, one of the touring professionals and a medium-sized money winner in the winter tournaments, believes the youngsters winning tourneys nowadays lack the color and crowd appeal owned by older pros of the Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, Gil Nichols, Jock Hutchison and Alex Smith types.

Play Too Much for the Money

They are better mechanics at their work than the older group, Whiffy avers. They score better, take better care of themselves and put on a better show from the purely mechanical side, he contends, but they don't attract the galleries like the old-timers.

"They are in the game for a living and they should do the best they can," said the Kenwood Club pro, "but many are going too much for the dollar and not enough for the showmanship side of golf.

"These young fellows train like race horses for an important stake. They take their milk and are in the hay at 10 o'clock. On the golf course they are just out there to play golf," he explained.

"It's their business to do their best but," Wiffy says, "I think the galleries would rather see a player with color and dash than one of these modern young workmen go around in 67."

Hagen a Great Drawing Card

"Why, look at Hagen," he continued. "He pulls the crowds when he shoots an 82 just as when he shoots a 70. They like to see Walter take chances; they revel when he gets in trouble and comes out with an impossible shot. They like his color and his carefree spirit.

"Maybe I'm a little old-fashioned," Wiffy mused, "but I get a kick out of kidding the other boys. Of course, its all in fun and the galleries seem to like it. I just can't go for the deadly seriousness of some of my boy friends.

"They are great golfers and I admire them but I think the game would be more interesting to the paying customers if the boys paid more attention to showmanship."

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Track

PHILADELPHIA — Texas, Ohio State and Michigan each copped two relay victories in the forty-second annual Penn relay carnival, Texas setting new meet records each time, 1:26.6 in the 800 relay and 41.1 in the 440-yard relay. Ohio State won the sprint medley and the two-mile relay, the latter on Charley Beetham's great 1:52.5 anchor 880. Michigan won the mile and four-mile events. Jesse Owens, brilliant Ohio State star, won two individual events, the 100 meters in 0:10.5, a new meet record, and the broad jump, with a leap of 23ft. 8in.

DES MOINES — Glenn Cunningham set a new American outdoor mark of 2:11.2 for the 1000 yards in feature of the seventh annual Drake relays. Don Lash, University of Indiana Olympic hope, clipped three seconds from the American two-mile run record. His time was 9:10.6. He also led the Indiana relay team to a new meet record of 17:40.2 in the four-mile relay. The other record broken in the meet was the American javelin, shattered by a fraction by Alton Terry of Hardin-Simmons College.

PALO ALTO — Stanford scored one-sided victory over California, 73⅜ to 55⅝.

BOSTON—Harvard won Greater Boston Intercollegiate title by scoring 68 points. Next in order were Holy Cross, 45; Rhode Island State, 42½; Northeastern, 31; Massachusetts Tech, 25½; Boston College, 13. Boston University failed to score.

BOULDER, Colo. — University of Colorado took Colorado relays from Denver, Colorado Mines, and Colorado Aggies.

Tennis

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Donald Budge and Gene Mako won Mason-Dixon doubles title by defeating the national champions, Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, 2—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, 8—6. Grant upsets Budge, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4, in singles final.

BARCELONA, Spain—Germany's Davis Cup team defeats Spain in first round of European zone series, winning first two singles and the doubles.

Rowing

NEW YORK — Pennsylvania retained Childs Cup on Harlem River against Princeton and Columbia.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Yale beat M. I. T. in three varsity races on Lakes Quinsigamond.

General

PHILADELPHIA — Caras retains world pocket billiard championship, beating Rudolph 750-743 in challenge match.

ATHENS, Ga.—Fred Haas, Louisiana State, wins southern intercollegiate golf title, defeating Billy Eager, Georgia Tech, 3 and 2.

ST. LOUIS—St. Louis Shamrocks and Philadelphia German-Americans play 2—2 in opening game of national soccer cup final series.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Johnny Allen and Billy Sullivan, Indians—Allen pitched two-hit ball for 8⅔ innings against Browns and scored winning run in 16th; Sullivan led attack with four hits.

Linus Frey, Dodgers — Clouted homer, double and two singles in rout of Phillies.

Vic Sorrell, Tigers — Limited White Sox to five hits for 6—4 victory.

Dizzy Dean and Frank Frisch, Cardinals—Dean limited Pirates to six hits; Frisch doubled and scored winning run in tenth.

Frank Crosetti, Yankees—Hammered Red Sox pitching for five hits, driving in three runs.

Tex Carleton, Cubs — Shut out Reds with four hits.

Cecil Travis and Jake Powell, Senators—Made three hits and two runs apiece against Athletics.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	8	3	.727
Cincinnati	6	5	.545
Chicago	6	5	.545
Brooklyn	6	6	.500
Philadelphia	6	7	.462
St. Louis	4	5	.444
Pittsburgh	4	5	.444
Boston	3	7	.300

Results April 25

New York 11, Boston 5.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 12, St. Louis 5.

Results April 26

Chicago 5, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 7.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 2 (10 innings).
One game postponed.

College Tennis Results

Amherst 9, Union 0.
Army 7, Rutgers 1.
C. C. N. Y. 5, L. I. U. 3.
Chicago 4, Wisconsin 2.
Cornell 8, Penn State 3.
Drew 9, Newark Normal 0.
Fordham 8, St. Peter's 0.
Michigan 5, Illinois 2.
Navy 8, Swarthmore 1.
Northwestern 6, Iowa 0.
Ohio State 5, Purdue 1.
Ohio State 5, Indiana 1.
Penn 8, Columbia 1.
Princeton 9, Lafayette 0.
Stevens Tech 8, Newark 1.
Tufts 7, Vermont 2.
Western Md. 5, St. John's College 4.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	PC
Terry, Giants	9	24	4	12	.500
Lombardi, Reds	8	28	6	13	.464
Gehringer, Tigers	10	46	15	21	.457
Medwick, Cards	9	42	4	19	.452
Moore, Giants	11	48	15	21	.438
Geraghty, Dodgers	10	35	6	15	.429

Czechoslovakia Wins, 1 to 0

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia, April 27 (AP)—Czechoslovakia defeated Spain, 1 to 0, in an international soccer game yesterday before a crowd of 35,000. The only goal was scored by Cajizek on a penalty kick in the first period.

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Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National

Batting—Terry, Giants, .500; Lombardi, Reds, .464.

Runs—Herman, Cubs, and Moore, Giants, 15.

Runs batted in—Leiber, Giants, 16; Ott, Giants, and Herman, Cubs, 12.

Hits—Moore, Giants, 21; Haslin, Phillies, and Herman, Cubs, 20.

Doubles—Herman, Cubs, 8; Medwick and Davis, Cardinals, 6.

Triples—Moore, Giants, Hasset and Bucher, Dodgers, and McQuinn, Reds, 3.

Home runs—Klein, Cubs, and Ott, Giants, 4.

Stolen bases—Hack, Cubs, and J Martin, Cardinals, 3.

Pitching—Gumbert and Hubbell Giants, Frankhouse, Dodgers, Benge, Bees, and Hollingsworth, Reds, 2-0.

American

Batting—Gehringer, Tigers, .457; Dickey, Yankees, .417.

Runs—Gehringer, Tigers, 15; Gehrig, Yankees, 13.

Runs batted in—Dickey, Yankees, 17; Trosky, Indians, 16.

Hits—Travis, Senators, and Gehringer, Tigers, 21.

Doubles—Greenberg, Tigers, and Dickey, Yankees, 6.

Triples—Gehringer, Tigers, 3, ten men tied with 2 each.

Home runs—Trosky, Indians, 5; Foxx, Red Sox, 4.

Stolen bases—Werber, Red Sox, 4; Crosetti, Yankees, Finney, Athletics, Goslin, Tigers, Myer, Powell and Reynolds, Senators, 2.

Pitching—Grove, Red Sox, 3-0; Appleton, Senators, Rowe, Tigers, and Allen, Indians, 2-0.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	22	8	.733
Seattle	18	13	.581
Missions	16	13	.552
Portland	15	13	.536
San Francisco	13	15	.464
Sacramento	12	16	.429
San Diego	12	19	.387
Los Angeles	9	20	.310

Results April 25

Oakland 11, San Francisco 6.
Oakland 7, San Francisco 1.
Portland 8, Missions 2.
Sacramento 5, Los Angeles 3.
San Diego 4, Seattle 1.

Results April 26

Oakland 5, San Francisco 1.
San Francisco 7, Oakland 6.
Portland 6, Missions 4.
Missions 3, Portland 1.
Los Angeles 7, Sacramento 4.
Sacramento 7, Los Angeles 1.
Seattle 13, San Diego 1.
Seattle 5, San Diego 2.

Black Leads Yachtsmen

PHILADELPHIA, April 27 (AP)—John Black of Marblehead, Mass., took a 16-point lead over his nearest rival yesterday at the opening of the eastern divisional model yacht sailing championships on League Island Lake for the Philadelphia Record Trophy. Black's new boat, Bostonia V, sailed to a 67 total as against 51 for Polka Dot, sailed by Howard L. Curry, Port Washington, L. I. The final elimination tomorrow will determine the entrants for the national championships at Detroit in June.

College Lacrosse Results

Hobart 8, Springfield 7.
Jonns Hopkins 14, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Rutgers 7, Army 7.
Maryland 9, St. John's 0.
Navy 8, Syracuse 6.
Princeton 19, Cornell 1.
Union College 19, M. I. T. 3.
Yale 7, Swarthmore 6.

College Soccer Result

Harvard 17, Brown 1.

College Golf Results

Army 5½, Amherst 3½.
Georgetown 17½, Navy 9½.
Haverford 7, Wesleyan 2.
Indiana 9, Purdue 9.
Northwestern 17, Wisconsin 10.
Penn State 6, Cornell 3.
Phila. Osteopathy 3½, Rutgers 2½.

'Fine Crew,' Says Varsity Coach Of Eli Oarsmen

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27 (AP)—As usual, Ed Leader, starting his fourteenth season as head rowing coach at Yale, isn't doing much talking. But in one of his rare utterances he is reported reliably to have told a friend recently that the sons of Elihu will be represented by a fine crew.

To followers of Leader's methods, such contradictory angles as having only one veteran around whom to build the eight and yet looking ahead to a "fine" crew are no longer puzzling.

Considerable justification for Leader's optimism came Saturday when the "green" Yale varsity finished five lengths ahead of M. I. T. in a race over the Henley distance on Lake Quinsigamond at Worcester, Mass.

Only One Veteran

Leader built his varsity for the opening test around one veteran oarsman, an experienced coxswain, a few members of last year's junior varsity, two sophomores, who were switched from the port oars to the starboard, and some even less experienced sweepswingers.

Capt. Jim Castle of Honolulu at stroke, sits in the same seat as last year, serving as the foundation. Facing him is Joe Holmes of Pittsburgh, 1935 coxswain.

The rest of the oarsmen who took their seats for the opening race were Harcoourt Schutz of Hartford, Conn., No. 7; Hank Allen of Oneida, N. Y., No. 6; Burton McLean of Batavia, N. Y., No. 5; Rufus Easton of Albany, N. Y., No. 4; Willard Brown of Cleveland, No. 3; Charley Adsit of Des Moines, Iowa, No. 2; and Laton McCartney of Denver, bow. Schutz and McCartney rowed in the Jayvee boat last season while McLean and Brown came up from the freshman crew.

Too Far Ahead

Cognizant that this is an Olympic year and that Yale has somehow managed to be prominent in the Olympic trials of the past, Leader is reluctant to peer ahead as far as July, when this year's trials will be held at Princeton.

He prefers, he says, to meet the present situation of developing a strong crew first. Whether Yale will compete for the right to represent the United States at Berlin will depend upon the outcome of the Yale-Harvard race. The remainder of Yale's schedule.

May 2—Blackwell Cup (varsity, jayvee, 150 pound and freshmen) vs. Columbia and Penn at Derby; 9—third and fourth varsity vs. Rutgers; freshmen 150s and second 150s vs. Kent at Derby; 16—Carnegie Cup (varsity, jayvee and freshmen) vs. Cornell and Princeton at Princeton; 30—varsity 150s vs. Cornell and Penn at Philadelphia.

June 19—Varsity, jayvees, freshmen and combinations vs. Harvard at New London.

Over the Net

Mighty Atom

By the Associated Press

New York, April 27

BITSY GRANT, Atlanta's mighty atom of tennis, has been named on the American Davis Cup team again but it's pretty certain he won't get a chance to compete in the final matches—if America does get to the finals. The United States Lawn Tennis Association can't see the Georgia star as a grass player. We have a hunch that Bitsy, unquestionably the greatest retriever in American tennis, is the right man to win a cup match from Britain, especially from Bunny Austin. In the last two years against the British, the American team has been beaten by deep baseline play. That's Bitsy's meat. The little fellow deserves a big hand—and a break.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs April 26

Foxx, Red Sox	1
Grace, Phillies	1
Johnny Moore, Phillies	1
Frey Dodgers	1
Gehrig, Yankees	1
Powell, Senators	1
Bolton, Senators	1
Puccinelli, Athletics	1

The Leaders

Trosky, Indians	5
Foxx, Red Sox	4
Ott, Giants	4
Klein, Cubs	4
Dickey, Yankees	3
J. Moore, Phillies	3
Goodman, Reds	3
Hafey, Pirates	3

League Totals

National	55
American	48
Total	103

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	7	3	.700
Boston	8	5	.615
Detroit	6	4	.600
New York	7	5	.583
Washington	7	7	.500
Chicago	4	5	.444
Philadelphia	3	8	.273
St. Louis	3	8	.273

Results April 25

Boston 7, New York 2.
Detroit 8, Chicago 6.
Washington 10, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 3, Cleveland 3.

Results April 26

New York 12, Boston 9.
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 7 (16 innings).
Detroit 6, Chicago 4.
Washington 11, Philadelphia 3.

National Duckpin Title Settled

HARTFORD, Conn., April 27 (AP)—Austin Christopher and Andy Friar of Fall River, Mass., won the doubles championship of the 1936 National Duckpin Bowling Congress last Saturday night, when they defeated Doc Williams and Joe La Mastra of Bridgeport in a five-string match, 1342 to 1235. The two teams tied at 831 each in the recent national tournament here, in which the matches were rolled on a three-string basis.

College Rugby Results

Harvard 5, Princeton 3.
L. I. U. 27, Pilgrim R. C. 0.

College Polo Result

Army 10, Princeton 2.

Sporting Around The Hub

Mikkola Pleased

SOME considered the sending of the Harvard shuttle relay team to the Penn meet, Saturday, a waste of time. Jaakko Mikkola, acting head coach, had a two-fold purpose in view in so doing, however. His main body of athletes were taking part in the Greater Boston meet at the Stadium, and sending the shuttle team to Philadelphia left the home varsity team devoid of hurdlers.

Staff Photo
Jaakko Mikkola

Win or lose, Mikkola held that the trip was justified to build up confidence and offer encouragement to the team as a whole. It so happened that the home forces encountered no great handicap and walked off with the local meet. But when the news came from Philly that the relay team not only won its race, but did so in new record time, the Crimson coach was bursting with joy.

In the face of close to overwhelming opposition from the Midwest, the Crimson triumph in the relays was a distinctive mark of achievement. The Harvard shuttle four had Capt. Milton Green as anchor man with Bill Schmidt, Dave Crawford and Dick Hayes. They raced over the 480 yards to beat Cornell, Yale and Temple in 1m. 1.6s., bettering the Carnival record made by Cornell in 1934 of 1m. 2.4s.

Here and There

The tennis professionals roll into town tomorrow for their evening performance at the Boston Garden. . . . Ellsworth Vines, No. 1 pro; Lester Stoefen, George Lott and Berkeley Bell will play in singles and doubles . . . Bell is the newcomer in this troupe . . . The first match is scheduled to get under way at 8:30 . . . Tickets sell from 75 cents to $2.20 . . . From Boston the tennis tourists will go to Northampton to play exhibition matches on the Smith College tennis courts on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. . . . Amherst College has loaned bleachers for the exhibitions . . . The public opening of the Mt. Hood Memorial Golf Course in Melrose takes place today . . . Dedication exercises were held yesterday afternoon . . . Roland Hancock, Mt. Hood pro, and Joe Rustic, pro at Bellevue, defeated Johnny Nies of United Shoe M. A. A. and Howard Paul of Bear Hill, amateurs, 2 up, in a nine-hole exhibition. . . .

Coach Bill Haines of the M. I. T. crew will revamp the boats in preparation for the Compton Cup races against Harvard and Princeton on the Charles next Saturday . . . Princeton oarsmen will come to Boston on Thursday and will use the Tech boathouse as headquarters . . . Salem is leading the Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League race with Bellevue close behind . . . One of the features of Tech's annual Open House Day next Saturday will be the dual meet between M. I. T.'s varsity track team and that of University of Maine . . . Boston College nine is busy this week, playing Northeastern today, Tufts on Wednesday; St. John's Friday and the Alumni Saturday . . . Boston University plays three baseball games this week, meeting Harvard at Soldiers Field Wednesday and playing a doubleheader with Coast Guard at Nickerson Field, Saturday. . . .

Over 100 youngsters attended the second session of the Bidwell-Wightman tennis school, held at the Longwood Covered Courts Saturday . . . The instructors were Raymond B. Bidwell, master of ceremonies; Mrs. George W. Wightman, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, and Harry Thompson . . . Those who show promise will be encouraged to take part in the Longwood Cricket Club's spring and summer junior program . . . Johnny Mills of Medford has won the New England professional pocket billiards championship as the result of his 125-40 victory over Edward Jackson of New Bedford.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	10	2	.833
Montreal	6	3	.667
Baltimore	7	4	.636
Albany	4	5	.444
Toronto	4	6	.400
Buffalo	3	7	.300
Rochester	2	6	.250
Syracuse	1	4	.200

Results April 25

Baltimore 5, Montreal 4.
Newark 15, Rochester 7.
Toronto 4, Syracuse 0.
Buffalo 6, Albany 3.

Results April 26

Newark 7, Montreal 4.
Montreal 5, Newark 3.
Toronto 7, Albany 2.
Toronto 1, Albany 0.
Baltimore 10, Rochester 7.
Rochester 13, Baltimore 8.
Buffalo 10, Syracuse 9.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	8	2	.800
Minneapolis	7	3	.700
St. Paul	8	4	.667
Milwaukee	6	6	.500
Louisville	6	7	.462
Columbus	4	8	.333
Toledo	3	8	.273
Indianapolis	2	6	.250

Results April 25

Indianapolis 11, Minneapolis 4.
Kansas City 11, Columbus 9.
Milwaukee 4, Toledo 3.
One game postponed.

Results April 26

Milwaukee 11, Toledo 5.
Toledo 4, Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul 2, Louisville 0.
St. Paul 9, Louisville 0.
Minneapolis 3, Indianapolis 2.
Minneapolis 2, Indianapolis 2 (Tie).
Columbus 4, Kansas City 3.

College Track Results

Clemson 70, Furman 61.
Colby 73¾, Vermont 61¼.
Davidson 83⅓, Maryville 47½.
Maine 80, Springfield 55.
So. California 75½, U. C. L. A. 55½.
Stanford 75⅔, California 55⅓.
Texas A. and M. 97, Abilene 25.
Tufts 67, Trinity 59.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 4550

Boston Continues Its Long Home Stay Against Chicago

By Edwin Rumill

A few of Connie Mack's former stars will hold a family reunion at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon if the sun is shining and icicles aren't hanging from the roof of the grandstand.

The game will open a long home stand by the Red Sox against the western teams. They will face the White Sox, Indians, Tigers and Browns in that order. They are hoping this stretch in their own back yard will help them regain the poise that is necessary if they are to remain in the American League pennant race.

Former Mates Meet

The White Sox ride into town with George "Mule" Haas in the outfield and Manager Jimmy Dykes in their infield. Both Haas and Dykes were outstanding members of Mack's last championship club, along with Jimmy Foxx, Lefty Grove, Bing Miller, George "Rube" Walberg, Eric McNair and Roger Cramer, who now wear Boston uniforms.

Haas played center field on Philadelphia's last great ball club in 1931. Dykes covered third base. McNair shared second base with Max Bishop, shortstop with Joe Boley and Dib Williams, and third base with Dykes. Foxx was regular first sacker and Miller played right field. Cramer appeared in 65 games that year as substitute outfielder and pinch hitter. Four years later he became the leading center gardener in the business. Grove and Walberg were Mack's left-handed pitching mainstays.

The coming of the White Sox is the first appearance of a western club in Boston this season. They remain in the Hub for three days, playing single games tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday. They will make their next appearance here during the early days of June.

Dykes has piloted the White Sox through nine games and won four of them. They have taken two straight from the Browns, dropped two out of three to the Indians and three out of four to the Tigers. Last season the Red Sox won 13 and lost nine games playing against the Chicago Hose.

Regular Lineup

In their last game, the White Sox had Ray Radcliff in left field, Mike Kreevich, an American Association graduate, in center and Haas in right. Radcliff and Haas are hitting well over .300. Zeke Bonura was at first base, Tony Piet at second, Dykes at third and Luke Appling at shortstop. Dykes is also hitting in the select class. Luke Sewell is again the club's first-string receiver.

Of Dykes' pitching staff, Phelps and Kennedy each have one victory and no defeats. Whitehead and Stratton have won one and lost two. Kennedy pitched a no-hit, no-run game last year. Stratton came up from St. Paul.

The Red Sox are not displaying the all-around power that some persons think they should. When the unofficial batting and fielding averages were released over the week-end, the Sox ranked last in the American League in the former department and fifth in the latter. To speak in plain English, their pitching staff looks terrible.

Ostermueller, considered one of Joe Cronin's so-called Big Four, started against the Yankees yesterday, but couldn't even get by the second inning. He went into that second frame 6 to 0, thanks to a first inning rally by his mates. He retired with two out in the second after the Yanks had batted their way back into the ball game. Even Wes Ferrell's pitching has been in streaks, and of course Marcum has been useless. Only Grove is coming through as expected.

Leading Sprint Crews to Clash This Saturday

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Two of the early victors in eastern regattas, Pennsylvania and Yale, clash this week in a race which may have an important bearing upon the year's "sprint" championship and the entry list for the Olympic trials at Princeton, N. J., in July.

The light but adept Pennsylvania eight moved to the front last Saturday by conquering Princeton and Columbia in the Childs Cup regatta on the Harlem. Yale's heavy but "green" boatload didn't get much of a workout against Massachusetts Tech in their opening race at Worcester but the decisiveness of their victory sent the Elis into the spotlight.

The Blackwell Cup regatta on the Housatonic River at Derby, Conn., next Saturday brings together the two leaders with Columbia as the party of the third part. All the other "major" eastern varsities except Syracuse, declared out of the Worcester regatta because of physical condition, also are slated for action this week. Princeton, Harvard and M. I. T. come together in the Compton Cup race at Cambridge while Cornell and Navy race on the Severn.

Penn, which rated on top in "sprint" racing last year came up with another fine crew, despite wholesale losses, to retain the Childs Cup. The Quakers, rowing the mile and three quarters in 9m. 03s., finished 1½ lengths ahead of Princeton's untested eight, and five ahead of the Columbia crew, which had whipped Navy the week before.

A dead heat, even more of a rarity in rowing than in other kinds of racing, featured the junior varsity event, where Columbia and Princeton finished on even terms in the time of 8:48. The Lions captured the two-boat 150-pound race and Princeton took the freshman event.

Yale made a clean sweep of varsity, junior varsity and freshman races, with M. I. T., taking all three by tremendous margins. The varsity finished five lengths ahead of the Engineers, covering the mile and five sixteenths in the rather slow time of 7:30.

California, another prospect for the Olympic trials, as well as the Poughkeepsie regatta, had just a "breeze" in the only race on the Pacific Coast last Saturday, finishing 12 lengths ahead of the University of California at Los Angeles. The Golden Bears, previously beaten by Washington at three miles, rowed the 2000 meters in 6:40 1-5.

Athletic Calendar At Tufts Shows Busy Week

Tufts athletes continue their busy sports schedule this week as the various teams swing into a total of 10 contests. Leading the group are the two varsity baseball games which will be played on Wednesday and Saturday. On Wednesday the Jumbo nine will move over the Newton Highlands to encounter the strong Boston College team in the first of the home-and-home series. Saturday will find the Tufts team entertaining Bowdoin at the Oval in Medford.

The freshmen baseball team is busy Wednesday with the B. U. frosh at Tufts in their first home game. On Saturday the Jumbo yearlings play Huntington School at the latter's diamond. Other events: The varsity lacrosse team playing the Boston lacrosse contingent on Wednesday afternoon; the varsity golf team opens its season with Colby on Thursday on the Tufts' course; the tennis team, fresh from its victory over Vermont last Saturday, will tackle Clark on Tuesday on the home courts; and on Saturday the netmen will be host to Bowdoin.

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Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Kelowna: Church Edifice, Bernard Avenue, 8 p. m., May 5.
Vancouver (First Church): Church Edifice, 1160 West Georgia Street, 8 p. m., May 7. Radiocast Station CRCV, 1100 kilocycles.

Ontario

Galt: Capitol Theater, Water Street, South, 3:15 p. m., May 3.
Sarnia: City Hall, 3:15 p. m., May 3.

England

Hampshire

Aldershot (auspices First Church, Camberley, Surrey): Empire Cinema, 3:15 p. m., May 3.

Kent

Folkstone: Marine Gardens Pavilion, 7:30 p. m., May 8.

London

London (First Church): Southern House, Cannon Street, E. C., 1:10 p. m., May 5.
London (Ninth Church): Church Building, Marsham Street, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., May 7.

Nottinghamshire

Nottingham (Second Church): Albert Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 7.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Third Church): Town Hall, 1:10 p. m., May 4.

Yorkshire

Bradford (Society): Co-operative, Southgate, 8 p. m., May 8.
Ilkley: New Cinema, 3 p. m., May 3.
Leeds (Second Church): Victoria Hall, Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 5.

Germany

Berlin (Eighth Church): Festsaal der Löwen-Brauerei, 11 Landsberger Allee, 8:15 p. m., May 11. In German.
Bielefeld: Eintracht, Klosterplatz, 8 p. m., May 12
Esslingen: Church Edifice, Mettingerstrasse 32, 4 p. m., May 10. In German.
Hannover (First Church): Konzerthaus, 8 p. m., May 14
Stetten: Konzerthaus, Augustastrasse 48, 8 p. m., May 15. In German.

United States

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, Dwight Way and Bowditch Street, 8 p. m., May 8
Berkeley (Third Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dwight Way and Bowditch Street, 8 p. m., May 5.
Eureka: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 7. Radiocast Station KIEM.
Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, 470 North St. Andrews Place, 3 p. m., May 9
Pacific Grove: Pacific Grove High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 8.
Redding: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., May 3
San Francisco (Tenth Church): Dreamland Auditorium, Post and Steiner Streets 8 p. m., May 7.
San Leandro: Veterans' Memorial Building, 8 p. m., May 4.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., May 7.

Illinois

Alton: Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 304 East Third Street, 3:00 p. m., May 3.
Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 8
Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 5
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., May 8
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., May 5.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, North Paulina Street and Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., May 7.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, Central Avenue and Fulton Street, 8 p. m., May 7.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7262 Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., May 5.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater 6320 North Western Avenue, 12m to 1 p. m., May 5.
Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., May 7.
Chicago Heights: Church Edifice, Lincoln Highway and Edgewood Avenue, 8 p. m. May 5.
Danville: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m. May 3
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road at Elm Place, 8 p. m., May 4.
Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., May 7.
Winnetka: Church Edifice, Ridge Avenue at Cherry Street, 8 p. m., May 4.
Wood River: Wood River Community High School Auditorium, Wood River and Whitelaw Avenue, 8 p. m., May 9.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 5.
Logansport: Church Edifice, North and Ninth Streets, 8 p. m., May 7.
New Albany: Kerrigan Theater, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Newcastle: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., May 8.
South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 8.

Iowa

Fort Madison: Church Edifice, Avenue E and Seventh Street, 3:30 p. m., May 3.

Kansas

Emporia: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 3.
Kansas City (First Church): Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building, Seventh Street and Tauromee Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 3.

Maine

Milo: Milo Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 5.

Maryland

Cumberland: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., May 4.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., May 8. Radiocast Station WHDH.

Michigan

Alma: Booster Club Room, South State Street, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., May 8
Detroit (Sixth Church): Grosse Pointe High School Auditorium and Gymnasium, 8 p. m., May 4.

Minnesota

Mankato: Lincoln School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 8.
Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 4.
Winona: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 5.

Missouri

Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., May 8.
Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 4701 Wyandotte Street, 12m., May 8.

New Jersey

Pompton Lakes: Pompton Lakes High School Auditorium, Lakeside Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 3.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., May 9.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., May 4. Radiocast Station WMCA.
Oswego Congregational Church, East Fourth and Oneida Streets, 8 p. m., May 5.
Syracuse (Second Church): Eastwood High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 8.
Watertown: South Junior High School, 1237 Washington Street, 8 p. m., May 7.

Ohio

Bucyrus: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Canton: Lincoln High School Auditorium, Greenfield Avenue and Sixth Street, S. W., 8:15 p. m., May 8.
Chillicothe West Fifth Street School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Conneaut: United Cong.egational-Christian Church Main and Buffalo Streets, 3:15 p. m., May 3.
Coshocton: Public Library, Fourth and Chestnut Streets, 3:15 p. m.,, May 3.
Delaware: Willis High School, West Williams Street, evening, May 4.
Elyria: Elyria High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Fairview (Cuyahoga County): School Auditorium, Garnett School, Lorain Road, 3:30 p. m., May 3.
Mansfield: Senior High School Auditorium, West Park Drive, 8:15 p. m., May 5.

Oregon

Bend: Allen School Auditorium, East Third Street, between Greenwood and Franklin, 8 p. m. May 8.
Portland (Joint lecture): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., May 7.

Pennsylvania

Altoona: Hotel Penn-Alto, Logan Room, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
Oil City: Carnegie Public Library Auditorium, Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 4.
Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5840 Hoffman Avenue, 8 p. m., May 7.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m. May 3.

Washington

Bellevue (auspices Societies Bellevue, Medina, and Mercer Island): Bellevue Club House, 3 p. m., May 3.
Bothell: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 3.
Bremerton: Bremerton High School, Fifth and High Streets, 3 p. m., May 3.
Enumclaw: Liberty Theater, 8 p. m., May 4.
Kent: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 4.
Seattle (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., May 5.
Tacoma (Second Church): Jason Lee Intermediate School, 8 p. m., May 5.

West Virginia

Charleston: Charleston High School Auditorium, Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., May 8.

Wisconsin

Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 8 p. m., May 3.
Neenah: Neenah High School Auditorium, Elm and Division Streets, 3 p. m., May 3
Oshkosh (Second Church): Merrill High School Auditorium, New York Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Wauwatosa: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 4.

Neutrality Made Legion Peace Point

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 27 (AP) —Ray Murphy, national commander of the American Legion, called upon Congress to enact and enforce strict neutrality laws to keep the United States out of other nations' wars.

"Having had one convincing experience with war, the members of the Legion desire peace," Commander Murphy declared in a speech prepared for delivery before the local post and members of the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs.

He outlined the three-point peace program of the organization:

Arequate national defense, strong policy of neutrality, and adoption of a universal service act providing that in time of war the Government shall have the unlimited services of capital, industry and manpower.

Spring Plowing Proves Best for Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCOTT, Sask.—A change in agricultural practice in parts of western Canada is seen as the likely result of a recent report by the Dominion Experimental farm at Scott, Sask., that spring plowing over a period of 21 years resulted in a higher yield than fall plowing on comparative plots on the farm here.

Land that had been plowed in the spring produced on the average 2½ more bushels of wheat a year.

General Classified

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Clearcoal—Briquettes
Shell Oil

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
51 Main Street Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday.
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Bring your
INSURANCE PROBLEMS
to us.
We are ready and willing to serve you.
DUSTIN & SMITH
88 No. Main Street Tel. 1719

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

SMARTEST GLOVES
Trefousse from France
To complement your new Spring Suit or Coat
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

LEVINE'S
Women's and Misses'
Coats, Dresses, Millinery and Sport Togs
82 North Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

"Say it with Flowers"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
MANCHESTER, N. H.
CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Ass'n.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

Hats Cleaned
and Expertly Blocked
at Hat Cleaning Headquarters
UNITED SHOE REPAIRING CO.
14 Pleasant Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

SMART and BECOMING

You'll like the result when we do your hair.
Harper Method Shop
14 Park Street
Tel. 2301 Concord, N. H.

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

DOVER

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Also Footwear in All Styles for Men, Women and Children
Lothrops-Farnham Company

WE MAKE Loveliness LOVELIER
TEL. 1195
Lynch's Bobbing Shop and Beauty Parlor
HAIRCUTTING PERMANENT WAVING
and All Branches of Beauty Culture
450 CENTRAL AVENUE

DAERIS TEA ROOM AND RESTAURANT
Located Corner of
CENTRAL AVENUE and THIRD STREET
MORRILL BLDG., DOVER, N. H.
Air Conditioned :: Quality Food
Courteous Service *Tourists Welcome*

It's Springtime at . . .
KATES
Dresses—Coats—Suits

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.
Drink Postum
Telephone 73 *Groceries Delivered*

For a Velvety Green Lawn
VIGORO
THE COMPLETE PLANT FOOD
Littlefield Frary and Company
PLUMBERS

United Butchers
MORRILL BUILDING

FAMILY BUTCHERS
Best Quality Meat

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
341 PROSPECT STREET Tel. 2502-M
"Look for New Hampshire Display advertising in the news section."

STEELE'S SERVICE STORES
Karo
815 CHESTNUT ST. Phone 296
756 ELM STREET Phone 4567
Member of the Fairlawn Stores
Ask for Weekly Specials
For Quick Heat and Economy Use
Manchester Coke
Made in Manchester by Manchester Workers
MANCHESTER GAS CO.
PHONE 1216

McLane and Taylor
The largest fur storage vaults in New Hampshire
REPAIRING REMODELING
CLEANING STORAGE
Simply bring or send your work and we will put it in the condition you wish it to be.
624 WILLOW STREET Phone 1480

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
New Location—28 Hanover Street
MANCHESTER, N. H. CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of store fixtures and inside woodwork. Upholstering and furniture repairing.
Canal and Auburn Streets. Tel. 4620

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
308 Manchester St. Tel. 3520-W

R. Hecker & Co.
LUX
"Quality and Service"
We stock many Monitor-advertised items

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

MANCHESTER FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
OFFERS
Four Types of
Federal Savings & Loan Shares
Last dividend 4%.
1% extra for systematic savings.
also
LOANS
To Build—Remodel or Re-Finance
YOUR HOME
Safe—Economical—Convenient

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

Planned Charm!
Rooms whose smart character remains with you long after a visit are results of careful planning. Our services will help you avoid the cost of delay—and the hazard of try, try again methods.
THE DRAPERY STUDIO
FRANKLIN AND WEST CENTRAL STS.

NASHUA

Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
153 MAIN STREET

Shop at
ANN'S
For Advanced Spring Styles
Ann's Dress Shoppe
81 West Pearl St. Tel. 489

Tillie's Beauty Shoppe

Scalp Remains Cool During Process
92 MAIN STREET TEL. 2095-W

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St
Tel. 1870

William B. Scott & Co Inc
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ

JOSEPHSON'S
Nationally known footwear at reasonable prices.
Also a complete line of full-fashioned hosiery.
Silliken Children's Shoes for hard wear and good looks.

130 THAMES STREET TEL. 344

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk

W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Gemologists
2605 Washington Avenue
Newport News, Va.
Announce the awarding of the Certificate of Certified Gemologist to
GEORGE C. BARCLAY
by the Gemological Institute of America. There are only fifteen Certified Gemologists in the United States at this time. Mr. Barclay is the only one in the State of Virginia.

NORFOLK

The Sign of Quality Foods
PENDER'S D P PENDER'S
LOWEST PRICES
Phone 25781
Market at Monticello

Compsco DYE WORKS Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pendee's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND

Bon Ami
TRADE MARK
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON DIAL 5-9149
Fresh Meats, Canned Goods Nationally Advertised, Vegetables

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824 Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

SPITZER'S—The CLEANER
(35 Years Experience)
Ladies' KNITTED SUITS Cleaned—Blocked—Dyed
(Guaranteed Satisfaction)
For CORRECT TIME Dial 3-1933

FUR SPECIALISTS
Repairing—Remodeling—Modern Cold Air Storage—Positive Protection and Preservation
F. KARLBECKH & CO.
308 E. GRACE ST. DIAL 24504

ROUNDTREE'S FURNITURE
Purchase your PORCH and GARDEN Furniture NOW.
Special Price on FULL-LENGTH GLIDERS
(Terms to suit every purse)
CORRECT TIME—DIAL 2-2222

SMITHFIELD HAM

Beaten Biscuits, Salads, Delicious Pies, Breads and Cakes
Sarah Lee Kitchen

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK 5.00 6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROANOKE

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 5th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

Princess SHOPS
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Let the Advertiser Know - that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

MORGANTOWN

KROPFF BROS.
Registered Jeweler American Gem Society
Jewelry—Diamonds—Gem Stones
A Book on Diamonds Upon Request
METROPOLITAN THEATRE BLDG.

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

PIGGLY WIGGLY

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china, all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Calman The Furrier Ltd.
Successor to W. W. BELL
Calgary's Leading Manufacturing Furrier
Exclusive but not expensive
Furs Made to Order—Repaired and Remodeled
M. 3161 610 First Street West

Wear
"SMILE" HATS
TOM CAMPBELL
SMILE Hat Shop
Opposite Palace Theatre

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 27763 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Hudson's Bay Company
If you're having a garden this year —remember the Bay carry a complete line of Garden and Flower Seeds.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Houston & Masterman
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 PORTAGE AVENUE

Speirs Parnell Baking Co. Ltd.
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg

The Osborne Hairdressers
Permanent Waving a Specialty
Experts in all other lines of Hairdressing
120 OSBORNE ST. Phone 43 391

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

"LADY HUDSON" HATS
A new Shipment!
... $5

Hats, bearing a label that women always associate with fine workmanship and smart styles! Soft fur felt—blocked in new tailored shapes! Navy blue, grey, black or brown. Headsizes 22 to 23.

Hats, Second Floor

RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
Inquire about our special in developing and printing.
We deliver anything anywhere

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

● CUMMING ●
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

Our Famous Thrifty Special
Finished Flat Work 49c
7 lb. or More at 7c per lb.
All Shirts added to bundle, 10c each
AYLMER STEAM LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANERS
487 Richmond Street MET. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Mgr.

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
328-330 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
680 Hamilton Road *816 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road
GIFT CANDIES
Most Up to Date and Fancy Parceled
Fine picture developing a real specialty.

On your street every weekday
CANADA BREAD
Over 100 Varieties of Cakes and Sweet Goods
B. D. REDPEARN, Mgr. MET 944

LONDON (Continued)

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGILL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats Provisions
Noted for Better Values, Better Merchandise and Better Service
MAIN STORE
MET. 7111
Richmond North Met. 167
Wharncliffe South Met. 4568
Dundas East 970
Full Line of Groceries at Our
London South Store—Met. 4568
which we are remodeling immediately to be one of the finest in the city

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
New Spring Shoes Keep Arriving in the Modern Styles at Popular Prices
226 Dundas Street Met. 5233

C. R. SUMNER & SONS
Limited
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
We have three repair artists.
See if our store, stock and assistants don't appeal to you.
392 Richmond St. Met. 5819

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 030

DEVLINS
The Great Forward Specialty Shop of Western Canada
The Paul Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

Mc Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

MEN'S SHIRTS
That have an extra smart appearance are usually laundered here. Short fold makes packing in drawer or club bag easy. Test this better shirt service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Hygienic Hairdressing Salon
Permanent Waving
Personality Cuts
Care of the Hair and Scalp with
Original Creamoil
RYRIE BUILDING
229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets
Toronto

ANNABELLE HAIR DRESSING
Permanents and all beauty culture service. Prices reasonable.
2371 QUEEN ST. E. HO. 6450

Spirella
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
DESIGNED EXCLUSIVELY FOR YOU
MRS. MARY C. THORNTON
TRAINED CORSETIER
1514 DUFFERIN STREET LL. 4281

Breakfasts · Luncheons
Teas and Dinners
The Diet Kitchen Tea Rooms
72 BLOOR ST., WEST (at BAY ST.)

NuBone Corsets
Custom and Semi-Custom Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres and Combinettes
"The Only Woven Wire Stay in the World"
NuBone Corset Shop
84A Bloor St. W. RAn. 5601

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

WINDSOR

Beginning Thursday April 30th
FOR 9 DAYS
SMITH'S 22ND BIRTHDAY SALE
Embracing All Departments—
"You Can't Afford to Miss It!"
THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED
In Windsor

DRINK MORE MILK
Walkerside DAIRY LIMITED
PHONE 4-2547
MILK—CREAM—BUTTERMILK

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

"POCA BLOX"
The Wrapped Fuel
$10.50 per ton
QUALITY COKE AND COAL
NICHOLAS COAL CO.
LIMITED
Tecumseh and Janette 3-6311

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

YOUR FURS
are properly
Insured
when given to
JAY WOLFE, INC.
for
Storage
Phone LANCASTER 7029 and Our Bonded Messenger Will Call

REMODELING and REPAIRING by EXPERTS
We Specialize in
FUR COATS
MADE TO MEASURE
BUDGET TERMS ARRANGED
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
1193 Phillips Square
Lancaster 7029

NEW GOLD SEAL
Hand Finished, de Luxe Laundry Service
Everything completely hand finished. The ideal family service. 10 lbs. for $1.49 and 12c lb. for additional lbs. Bundle must contain half flat pieces by weight. Dress shirts and curtains extra. Prompt service.
TOILET LAUNDRIES
LIMITED
WI. 5121

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

Margaret M. Wherry
STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE
MULTIGRAPHING
MIMEOGRAPHING
PROMPT SERVICE
Careful and Confidential Handling of Church Work
437 St. James St. W. Tel. LAncaster 8418

Charlotte Gowns
Specializing in New York dresses moderately priced from $10.95
1353 Green Ave., Westmount Fitzroy 7773

A Modern Printing Organization!
WELLINGTON 5227
THE ROBSON PRINTERS LIMITED
4206 St. Catherine St. W. at Greene
Westmount
W. Boyd Robson Roderick S. Robson

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

CROWN BAKERY
PHONE 93196 *for*
Bread, Buns, Cakes
Try our sliced sandwich loaf
OUR DRIVER WILL CALL GLADLY

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

You'll Enjoy Shopping At
Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A. live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON—Furnished bed-sitting rooms with board; from 2 gns.; central and quiet. 2 Brunswick Mansions, Handel St., W. C. 1.

PARIS—Mme. Boue, 33 rue Erlanger; home-like; daily French, social life, travel; winter exclusively for 6 girls

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LONDON, N. W. 5—Cafe Snack Bar. Single fronted main road lock-up shop and kitchen level working; well fitted and decorated; auto boiler and hot bar; show cases, etc.; lease 17 years at 37/- per week inclusive; trade average £24 per week; open 7:30 a. m. to midnight. Sundays 8:30 p. m. to midnight; price £170. Phone Gulliver 4005.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING — Bring your materials to "Silvestria." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns, 37a Marloes Rd., Kensington W. 8. Western 3954.

MARGARET GRIEVE—Ladies' own materials used. 116a Holland Rd., London, W. 14. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COMPANIONABLE lady offers morning services in return for bed-sitting room and small salary, or £1 weekly living out. Box M-894—BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON — Unfurnished, quiet, self-contained, sunny first floor flat in private house, between Maida Vale and St. John's Wood; owners only other occupants; overlooking delightful garden; two very large rooms, kitchen bathroom and separate lavatory; constant hot water; rent £95; absolutely quiet, but near main road. Apply Box W-360—BCM/CSM, London.

FLATLETS

LONDON, W. 4—Unfurnished flatlet, two rooms, redecorated; use bathroom; moderate rent, suit business woman. Box M-736—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

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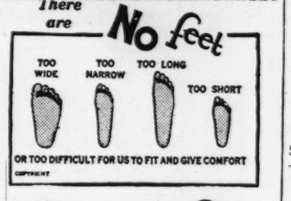

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THE greater the obstacle the more glory in overcoming it.—MOLIERE.

Daily Features

DO THE thing at hand that is waiting to be done.—EDWARD BOK.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Flying Vacation

7.

Aloft at Last

THE fastest trains make the trip from New York to Washington in about four hours and a half. Our flying time was 80 minutes

On my first flight, six months previously, the utter unconcern of the seasoned passengers had astonished me. How, I had wondered, could some of them begin at once to read, without even so much as a glance out during the takeoff? How could two of them proceed to stretch out for a nap? I, of course, had been all eyes and ears, craning around in every direction lest I miss something.

Ah, but now everything was different. Now I knew the ropes. I would be a perfectly natural air passenger. This time I didn't have to wait for the electric sign to flash—I knew I was expected to adjust my seat belt. Hm-m! This was a strange one to me; and I discovered that it would have been far better form to slip it through the slot on the inside of the seat than to pull it around over the top of the armrest. I pretended to the pilot, of course, that this was just a little trick patented by us plump old-time flyers.

As we soared into the air, I took a newspaper from the seat pocket and simulated reading for a few moments—actually I was peering back at the prickly outline of New York. Then I calmly reached down to the little handle to adjust my chair to a semireclining position. But I must have turned it the wrong way, for I was pushed forward and downward. Red faced, I smiled indulgently to the amused passenger across the aisle, who saw I was having difficulty in disengaging the handle and was about to volunteer some help. However, after a heroic effort I gave the gadget a reverse twist—and back I went, rather farther than comfort demanded.

In my confusion, my newspaper had fallen in disarray on the floor; and, of course, the co-pilot would have to come through the cabin just at that moment and pick it up for me. He courteously apologized for interfering, but he said that it was part of his business to keep litter off the floor. "We take no chances," he said softly. "Someone's cigarette ashes might kindle a fire." After all, here was comforting reassurance that safety is always paramount. The co-pilot added: "We all think a lot of Captain Eddie (as Eddie Rickenbacker, head of Eastern Air Lines, is familiarly known), and we are trying to keep his safety record 100 per cent clean."

I remembered Captain Eddie's war record—he was America's ace. But whereas his business then was to bring planes down, it is now his vital concern to keep them up.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Valley of Decision

IN foretelling a time when Yahweh himself will judge the people of the earth, the prophet Joel speaks of "Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision" (Joel 3:14), also referring to the spot as "the valley of Jehoshaphat" (a word which means literally "Yahweh judges") (verse 12).

Whether the prophet had in mind any literal Palestinian valley, is uncertain. Those who feel that he did, generally identify it with the famous valley of Kidron, which lies to the east of Jerusalem and separates Mount Zion, on which the temple stood, from the Mount of Olives; though others would connect it with "the valley of Berachah," which lay midway between Jerusalem and Hebron, and had been the site of a signal victory won by "King Jehoshaphat" (II Chron. 20:26). Like our English word "decision" the Hebrew term thus translated comes from a root mean "to cut," hence the rendering "the valley of sharp judgment" in Joel 3:14 (Cf. International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia: Vol. III, p. 1583).

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Many Americans this year will spend their outings counting up innings.
2. Jigsaw, Inlace, Glance, Sanded, Accede, Weeded.
3. Add an "E." Electric eels eerily eyed Evelyn.
4. At, Rat, Tar, Tag, Are, Tea, Eat, Get, Rag, Gate, Rage, Gear, Tare, Tear, Rate, Great, Grate, Treat, etc.
5. C on D on E (Condone).

Chickadees Inspect—

Monitor Camera Club, From Raymond S. Deck, Pelham, N. Y.

One of the Tamest North American Birds

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Two Offices

Question: The annual meeting for the election of two trustees falls on the first Monday after the second Sunday in January, and the new Readers (elected in December) take office on the Sunday following the annual meeting. On the first ballot cast for a trustee, the retiring First Reader received a number of votes. A question arose as to whether the retiring Readers are eligible for election at the annual meeting, inasmuch as the First Reader has another Wednesday evening meeting to conduct and the bylaws specifically state when the new Readers shall take office.

Answer: The question states that trustees are elected on Monday following the second Sunday, but does not state when they take office. Presumably, therefore, trustees take office immediately after the annual meeting. It is this fact that gives rise to the question, since if the trustees took office several days later, for example, there would be no basis for the question.

In many organizations the rule that one member may not hold two offices simultaneously is not actually in the bylaws, being a generally accepted custom. If it is simply a long-established custom, the members may well overlook the fact that the Reader has one more day to serve in that capacity, since the general intent of the custom is preserved. However, if the rules definitely stipulate that a Reader shall not hold another office, and also assuming that the trustees take office immediately after the annual meeting, a Reader is not eligible for election as trustee until his term in the former office has ended.

Brevities

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Massachusetts Commissioner of Education is under fire for no less an offense than paying $10 for a wastebasket. His critics do not realize that this piece of furniture should be the busiest one in almost any office.

Detroit Free Press: A hick town is a place where you are awakened at 4 a. m. to deliver a message to a neighbor who has no phone.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

ANOTHER who crossed the sea with Norman William was Norman de la Mare, from the fief of La Mere at Autretot, in Normandy. Four of the sons of Norman de la Mere came to England; and it is recorded in Domesday that William *Fitz-Norman* ("son of Norman") held estates in chief from the King.

Next we find mention of the three sons of W. de *Ferrars*, from one of the many villages called Ferrieres in France. Two of these in Domesday are styled barons. The surname *Ferrars* became a popular surname in England, and as the letter *r* often disappears in conversation, the name often got shortened to *Ferris*.

Next come the names *Freyville, Galofer* or *Galafre*, and *Gresley*, whom Leland calls *Greilly*. *Gresley* is still a popular surname.

Then we have the historic name of *Grenville*, to which in a later century the famous Elizabethan seaman gave added luster.

Enguerrand de *Harcourt*, from Harcourt in France, was among the battle-host, but, strangely enough, his name is not recorded in Domesday.

In this record we find that Picot *Lascels* was a vassal of the Duke of Brittany. Leland gives the name as *Lascels*. Its present form as a surname is *Lascelles*. Lord Harewood, the present head of this family, is the husband of Princess Mary, the Princess Royal of England.

The name *Melville*, so well known today, is from Meleville, in France. It is entered in Domesday as *Melville*, as is also that of *Maule*, both of which are still well known.

(To be continued)

For the Scrapbook

Time

Time is what we want most, but what alas! we use worst.—*Penn.*

Literature

There are good books for every hour and all time, just as there are bad books for every hour and for all time.—*Ruskin.*

Optimism

Believe in the better side of men; it is optimism that really saves people.—*Ian Maclaren.*

Truth

He that hath truth on his side is a fool as well as a coward if he is afraid to own it because of other men's opinions.—*Daniel Defoe.*

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Why has Britain found it necessary to increase its levies on income and tea?
2. Who has been named to make the Republican keynote speech at Cleveland in June?
3. What was the most thrilling rescue of the week?
4. Is Mussolini planning to respect British and Anglo-Egyptian rights in Ethiopia?
5. What new flying record between Miami and New York has been established?
6. Have the inhabitants of Addis Ababa started to evacuate the city?
7. How much money is the Administration's new tax measure expected to yield?
8. Has Italy's tax on bachelors been increased for the second time?
9. Italy's gold reserves have been cut in half since October. What events have caused this rapid depreciation?
10. How is New York City planning to ban any loud, disturbing, or unnecessary noise?
11. What would the sum of $55,000,000,000 (the cost of the World War to the United States) purchase for each family in the United States?
12. Why did thousands of college and high school students leave their class rooms and join in a nation-wide strike last Wednesday?
13. What was the total cost of the now defunct NRA?
14. How much money are American consumers now paying out annually in state and local sales taxes?
15. Which is the only university in the United States to have its own fully equipped airport?
16. What did the Nye Munitions Committee reveal about the international munitions trade?
17. How does the United States rank among the nations of the world in regard to commercial aviation? In combat strength?
18. Why is the exhibit of toy manufacturers, now being held in New York City, considered indicative of the peace thought of the nation?
19. What hockey player received the Dr. David A. Hart trophy annually voted to the player most valuable to his team?
20. What state has followed the action of California in barricading its borders against the unemployed?

(What is your score?

In Lighter Vein

Disappointing

Sandy was engaged to a girl who, a few days before graduation, succumbed to the appeals of her friends and had her hair bobbed. They congratulated her on her improved appearance and it was therefore without any misgivings that she showed herself to her sweetheart. However, Sandy viewed her with gravity.

"It's hard on me, lassie," he said; "verra hard! After I've bought ye a packet o' hairpins for a graduation gift."

Cautious

Barber (to new assistant): "This man wants a shave."

Assistant: "Let me practice on him."

Barber: "Well, all right; but be careful and don't cut yourself."

—Humorist

"Hullo, George! Have you been waiting long?"

Sound Reasoning

The problem of creating a sound-effect to simulate water being poured into a glass from a pitcher caused a major disturbance during a broadcast rehearsal a few days ago. The production men and the entire crew of sound-effecters tried a variety of ways, trickles of sand, swishes of sand, drops of sand,—all in vain.

In the midst of the technical despair, a page boy suggested, "Why not pour water into a glass from a pitcher?"

They did.—*N. B. C. News Service.*

Precaution

A woman asked the bank clerk for a new check book. "I lost the one you gave me yesterday," she said. "It doesn't matter though. I took care to sign all the checks as soon as I got it—so, naturally, it won't be of any use to anybody else."

No Competition

Husband: "I understand your women's club has dissolved."

Wife: "It seems that we made a mistake. The majority voted to have the five oldest women constitute the board."

So It Is!

Spring is here, Spring is here;
The bird is on the wing.
My word! How absurd!
I thought the wing was on the bird.
—*Huntington Record*

Geography Note

"Willie, is the earth round?"

"Yes—to keep some slicker from getting a corner on it."

—The Pussy Willows

Raymond S. Deck

The Chickadee Is Named From Its Note

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

THE baseball season has opened, and cryptographers will find a reference to America's national game in the following message. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

JKLM KJNOPQKLR STPR MNKO

UPVV RANLW STNPO XYSPLZR

QXYLSPLZ YA PLLPLZR.

2. Word Square

Definitions are given for words which read the same across as down. 1. A kind of puzzle. 2. Variant of the word "enlace." 3. Quick cast of the eyes. 4. Covered with sand. 5. To agree. 6. Freed from noxious weeds.

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* * * * * *
* * * * * *

Add-a-Vowel

By adding a certain vowel a sufficient number of times in the following row of letters, you can form a readable sentence. Try it!

LCTRICLSRILYYDVLYN

4. Target Practice

Here's a bit of indoor "Target" practice which may be performed with a pencil and a piece of paper. Use the letters in the word "TARGET" to form various two, three, four, and five-letter words. Time yourself for five minutes, and score 2, 3, 4, and 5 points for each word, according to its length. What's your score? Send them in.

5. Rebus

Study the position of the letters below which represent in rebus form a 7-letter word. The verse gives a clue.

C
D
E

The gentle, noble, good, and kind
Will overlook the faults they find.

Hint for Cryptographers: The second word is "Americans."

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Fish Party

WHEN your invitations go out to a "fish party," think up some clever fish games. For example:

The artistic hostess can draw on cardboard some fish of various kinds, and even color them in natural shades, and these are passed among the guests; and each player writes down the name of the fish he thinks it is. The winner's name is chalked up on a tally board.

Then a fish pond is tried out. Cardboard fish are put on standards so that they can be erect. A rather large hole is punched in the mouth of the fish; and the guests try with a bent-pin hook and string line to catch the fish. The one who is successful in catching the most gets his score chalked on the tally board.

Anagram letters are placed on a table, and each guest is to make up as many names of fish as he can think of. He can make up one name, rescramble the letters, and make another; but someone must keep count of each one's number of fish names.

Scrambled fish provides another fun maker. Each guest is given a list of scrambled words, all of them being the names of fish, and the time limit is set. The one whose list is longest is scored highest.

When all the stunts are over, the score board is consulted; and the high scorer gets the prize.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Daily Anecdote

The Birth of a Friendship

THE unusual method which Gustavus Adolphus, one of the most revered of Sweden's kings, used to clinch the friendship of Banier, so celebrated for his attachment to the king and distinguished for his many victorious battles, deserves to be told.

Gustavus' father, Charles X, whose reign was marked with cruelty, had slain Banier's father. One day while hunting together, Gustavus asked Banier to quit the chase and ride with him into a wood. Here the king alighted from his horse and said; "My father was the death of yours. If you wish to revenge his death by mine, do so now; if not be my friend forever."

Banier, overcome by his feelings and astonished at such magnanimity, threw himself at Gustavus' feet and swore eternal friendship.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Protection

(Houston Chronicle)

Houston, Texas

CROW, three-year-old pet dog of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brown, 731 West Twenty-seventh Street, is the self-appointed guardian of all the children in the neighborhood.

A dignified big black dog, he follows the children at play, ever alert to any danger that might threaten.

A drainage ditch, along West Twenty-seventh Street, deepened after the December flood, is one of the favorite spots for the children to play, and Crow never permits them to go there alone. The other day, after rain had filled the ditch with about three feet of water, Crow was sitting on the bank, watching, when a 2-year-old child who lives nearby, tumbled into the water. Crow leaped after her, caught her dress and held her out of the water until help came. Other children tried to reach her, but Crow held on tenaciously until some one ran and brought her mother. Crow relinquished the child to her and again took up his post, sitting on the bank with one ear cocked, watching the other children until they went home.

Water isn't the only danger that Crow senses. Often he has been seen to dash between a car and a child playing in the street or driveway, barking until the car has stopped or the child moved out of danger.

Gentle with children, Crow is king of the neighborhood, allowing no one to contest his position.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Extra Money From Trees

THERE is in our neighborhood a man who, though out of work, was unwilling to loaf. One day while he was trimming his trees, he remarked: "Why, I could do this for others!" So to his old car he attached a trailer; and with ladders and long-handled pruners, he started out.

At every house where there were trees he stopped. Often he did the trimming or pruning job immediately; neatly cleaning up the brush and hauling it away. Sometimes he was engaged to return at a certain time to do the job. It was profitable work. Mrs. B. C., Indianapolis.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

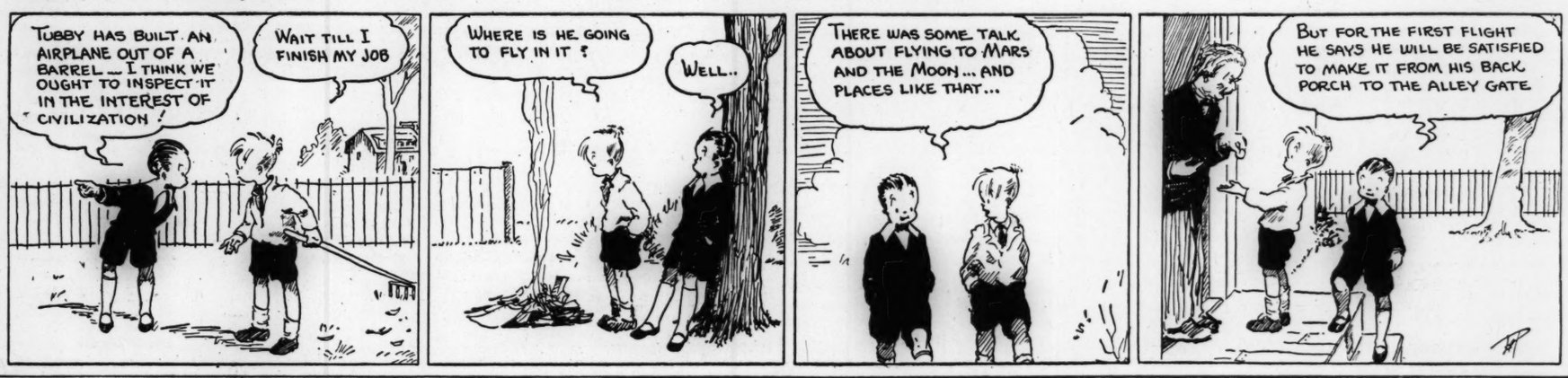
1. The additional taxes will help to balance the 1936-37 budget, which was expanded by military expenditures.
2. Senator F. E. Steiwer of Oregon.
3. A rescue crew, digging down 141 feet, reached two men entombed more than 10 days in the Moose River gold mine in Nova Scotia.
4. Yes; Mussolini has declared that Britain has nothing to fear from the Italian policy in Ethiopia.
5. Howard Hughes set a record for this distance by flying it in 4 hours and 21 minutes.
6. Yes; the approach of an Italian force to within 70 miles of Addis Ababa has caused a general exodus, although 3000 foreigners remained in the capital.
7. Over $800,000,000.
8. Yes; when the tax was introduced 10 years ago the rates were negligible, but last year it was doubled, and now it has been increased again.
9. The expense of Mussolini's Ethiopian campaign and sanctions applied by the League of Nations.
10. A noise-abatement ordinance provides for fines of from $1 for first offenders to $10 for a habitual noise-maker.
11. A new car with gasoline for a year, clothes for all the family, a mechanical refrigerator, radio, furniture for the living room, and a family ticket to the movies once a week for a year.
12. They dropped their classes to participate in a demonstration against war sponsored by the American Students' Union.
13. $25,057,164.
14. A survey made by the National Retail Dry Goods Association reveals that the sum is more than $300,000,000.
15. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
16. Evidence collected by the committee revealed the munitions trade as a corrupter of governments and a fomenter of wars.
17. The United States leads the rest of the world in commercial aviation. In combat planes the U. S. ranks fifth, and Britain first.
18. Less than 1 per cent of the toys displayed are concerned with "playing soldier," "G-men's activities," or military events.
19. Eddie Shore of the Boston Bruins.
20. Colorado.

Giving

IF INSTEAD of a gem or even a flower, we could place the gift of a lovely thought in the heart of a friend, that would be giving as the angels give.—*George MacDonald.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Doubt Tubby's Airplane Will Be a Big Boon to Mankind*

By LE PELLEY


TUBBY HAS BUILT AN AIRPLANE OUT OF A BARREL — I THINK WE OUGHT TO INSPECT IT IN THE INTEREST OF CIVILIZATION!
WAIT TILL I FINISH MY JOB
WHERE IS HE GOING TO FLY IN IT?
WELL..
THERE WAS SOME TALK ABOUT FLYING TO MARS AND THE MOON... AND PLACES LIKE THAT...
BUT FOR THE FIRST FLIGHT HE SAYS HE WILL BE SATISFIED TO MAKE IT FROM HIS BACK PORCH TO THE ALLEY GATE

The Adventures of Waddles—*Building a Radio Act*

By THE HAGERS

"WHAT'S THIS, A BIRD GLEE CLUB?" I QUACKED. "WE'RE BUILDING UP A RADIO ACT;
WE SING AND WHISTLE," SAID A LARK. "TO JIM CROW'S IMITATIONS HARK:
PSHAW! PSHAW! PSHAW!
A MAN ENRAGED CRIES, 'PSHAW! PSHAW! PSHAW!' A BOY IN NEED OF HELP CRIES, 'MAW!'"
"YOU HAVE A SPONSOR?" "NO, WE'LL TRY TO MAKE AN AMATEUR HOUR. GOODBYE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

American Philosophy, 1936

SCARCELY Jeffersonian was President Roosevelt's Jefferson Day speech. Necessarily so, for the political philosophy of the Sage of Monticello centered on states' rights and as little government interference with the individual as possible. Mr. Roosevelt speaks of the need for the "strong arm of the nation" to prevent "economic disasters which are not natural, but man made." Certainly that much of his speech and that part of his policy which treats the farm and factory as interrelated elements of a national economy deserve praise. And the President's supporters can point out, of course, that he is at least following Jefferson in some of his broader practical purposes, seeking to help the farmer and the worker.

A little study of this speech discloses how the President looks to their support in the coming campaign and how he expects to hold it. "High wages for workers, more income for farmers" is not only his "economic and social philosophy" but his "political philosophy as well," he frankly declares. As a political philosophy it has great "availability." No one will rise up to wage an election campaign against it. And if the American people believe the Administration's claims that it is responsible for better times as they believed the Republicans in 1928, they may show their gratitude at the polls.

But aside from being a probable blueprint of campaign strategy, the speech was important as a disclosure of the President's economic and social philosophy. He believes that the way to get business recovery is to build up purchasing power. He seems almost to forget the necessity of increased production. He says nothing about the fact that higher living standards can come only out of more goods. He appears almost as blind to that side of the equation as many business men do to the necessity for distribution as well as production. They seem to believe that if only industry can be freed to produce to capacity everything will be fine.

Actually neither production nor distribution alone is enough. What is required is *distributed production*. Probably both schools—the distributionists and the productionists—know that, but they don't follow through. They make such one-sided statements as Mr. Roosevelt's:

> Reduction of costs of manufacture does not mean more purchasing power and more goods consumed. It means just the opposite.

In the normal working of our economic system reduction in costs of production does mean increased purchasing power. Where competition is free, prices will be reduced as fast as costs decline, and that means more goods can be obtained for the same money—purchasing power is increased. Lower prices expand the market, and larger markets in turn permit mass production and lower costs. That has been the process which has built the world's highest standard of material wealth in the United States. The key to it is free competition. If that can be maintained, the process will continue.

Before 1929 the system was not functioning on the whole as it was intended to function. Industry as a whole did not reduce prices as fast as production costs declined. Monopolies, trade associations, trade unions, tariffs and various interferences of government blocked the free operation of supply and demand. We do not see now that government can successfully intervene to make the process function. Mr. Roosevelt implies that it can raise wages. He does not say how. The AAA probably helped wages a bit, but NRA boosted prices as much as wages. Possibly the encouragement of collective bargaining will help wages in the long run. But the surest way to obtain distributed production is by price reductions.

There again government appears impotent. Will industry itself do the job? With the lesson of 1929 before it, the course should be plain. The education of business in this essential of the capitalist system offers the best present hope for enduring recovery. It is also the surest way of avoiding increasing interference by government, interference that would eventually lead to complete socialism, or rather state capitalism. It should be the economic philosophy "of the 1936 America."

Fear vs. Freedom

FREE speech is running into fences with big "Keep Out" signs too often and the effect is not reassuring.

Because Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, the Japanese religious leader now lecturing in the United States, in earlier addresses had predicted "the reorganization of economic life on a co-operative basis," the proprietors of the auditorium in Rochester, N. Y., where he was scheduled to speak, attempted to withdraw the use of it unless they were assured by the Federation of Churches that Dr. Kagawa "would not speak on any controversial issue or refer to the co-operative movement."

Incidentally this move to muzzle a speaker whose evangelism and economic views have attracted attention in many lands acted as a boomerang. The publicity brought crowds in such numbers that thousands were turned away.

Surely those who are convinced that within the present economic system exists the right adjustment of social conditions, admittedly not perfect, do their position more harm than good by trying to squelch open discussion of its many phases.

Pressure Patriotism?

A LAW ordering each teacher in the public schools to "cause the pupils under his charge to salute the flag" was passed last year by the Massachusetts Legislature. Because they refused this peremptory demand on visible and outward patriotism, three young children of Belchertown have been sentenced to the Hampden County training school, a corrective institution. The case fairly bristles with contradictions.

The school authorities who barred the children appear, under the existing law, to have had no alternative. The children are members of a sect called Jehovah's Witnesses. That sect requires its adherents not to bow down to "graven images." Apparently the Messianic command "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" carries no weight with them. But the fact remains that their objection is based on a tenet of their religion. The parents who insisted on the children's noncompliance with the regulation bear slight part of the punishment. Wasn't it Mr. Bumble's opinion that "the law is a ass"?

Fortunately public opinion has asserted itself and the case is under consideration. Appeal has been taken and, until the higher court decides, the children are at liberty, at leisure to ponder another scriptural behest, "Honour thy father and thy mother" and its peculiar results in their own experience. Without editorially endeavoring to untangle the mess of knots the Legislature's regulation has made, it is permissible to wonder if more persuasive ways of teaching respect for the flag and love for America cannot be found?

Complaint has been made by two Minnesota agricultural organizations that enrollment in the Government's PWA and CCC projects have created a shortage of farm labor in that area. This would seem to be still another variation of the ancient problem of "Capital" vs. Labor.

Technique of Obstruction

THE constitutional consequences of the recent defeat of the British Government in a debate on equal pay for men and women doing the same work in the civil service have not yet been disentangled. Owing to the uniquely informal and experimental nature of the British Constitution, it is quite possible that some day they may be startling in the extreme.

What happened is this. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., moved a resolution in favor of equal pay as an amendment to the motion that the Speaker should leave the Chair on going into Committee on the Civil Estimates. When it was put to the vote, the Government motion that the speaker should leave the Chair was lost by 156 votes to 148, the majority being made up of members of all parties in the House. Miss Wilkinson's resolution was then put as a substantive motion, and was lost, not because the House was against it, but because Government members were reluctant to inflict a second defeat on Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Administration.

To people not versed in the intricacies of English constitutional methods, all this may be confusing. But the best-informed commentators are agreed that, technicalities apart, it means that the sentiment of the House was in favor of equal pay, and against the Government. In such circumstances, every British Government in the past has adopted one of two alternatives. If the matter has been a question of primary importance affecting the fundamentals of its policy, it has resigned. The Civil Service debate was not an occasion of this order. If, on the other hand, the question has not so vitally affected policy, the Government has given way. It did so in similar circumstances in 1923. The extent to which governments are prepared to meet the wishes of the Commons is shown in the comparatively recent repudiation of Sir Samuel Hoare after the national outcry against the Hoare-Laval peace proposals.

Nevertheless, the National Government did neither of these things. It refused to accede to the Commons' wishes, and called a second debate on the equal-pay question, making it a matter of confidence. It virtually decreed that members could not vote for justice to women without at the same time condemning every branch of the Government's policy both at home and abroad.

The Government's action has opened a new era in British politics. Hitherto, every political and economic change could be secured by constitutional measures. Convince Parliament of the desirability of your cause, and your wishes will be met. That has always been England's well-justified boast. Can it be so any longer? Women Civil Servants have convinced the Commons, but they have not achieved their aims.

In any other country but Britain, to build so much on so little would be absurd. But in England it is not so. In Britain, things go by precedent, and a precedent is here established for the executive to flout the convictions of the representatives of the people. Constitutional authorities regard this as a most dangerous departure. To some extent the damage can be repaired even now by recognizing the fundamental of equality.

Bittersweet

Book News of the Day

THE list of Edith Wharton's books now numbers forty-three. The latest addition to that list, which began with a book called "The Decoration of a House," written in collaboration with Ogden Codman Jr. in 1897, is a group of short stories collected under the title, THE WORLD OVER (New York: Appleton-Century. $2).

Mrs. Wharton passed very early from writing about the decoration of houses to fiction. There were volumes of short stories, novels, a translation of one of Sudermann's plays, something more about houses, Italian this time, and in 1905 "The House of Mirth," which changed her literary rating from that of a writer of *succès d'estime* to that of a popular novelist.

* * *

Though she has written many novels she is best known for a long short story, "Ethan Frome," and she has always shown a special interest in shorter fiction and a control of its technique.

The seven stories in "The World Over" are good examples of Mrs. Wharton's skill as a storyteller. The stories are not, generally speaking, of the sort that strike deep into the universal qualities and emotions of mankind. As plots they depend upon something strange and out of the way.

"Charm Incorporated," for instance, tells about the efforts of a hard-headed American business man to look after his Russian wife's innumerable relatives. "Pomegranate Seed" is a story of the supernatural. "Confession" is the kind of love story that could not happen once in a million cases.

"Permanent Wave," "Roman Fever" and "Duration" are built round more frequently employed complications—the triangle, jealousy and a desire for revenge—but in each of these cases the circumstances are unusual, and the settings are indicative of Mrs. Wharton's cosmopolitan life.

* * *

Most of Mrs. Wharton's people belong to the leisure class. They have time to become concerned about distinctions and differences that busier men and women would ignore. But their dilemmas and strivings are made important to the reader by the actuality that Mrs. Wharton gives to her characters, the more so, of course, because of the wit, subtlety and precision with which she tells each of her stories.

"Roman Fever," the tale of two elderly women who in Rome review their youthful struggle for the love of one man, is a clear instance. The two women and their two daughters, lifelong neighbors, are clearly individualized. The story moves quietly to one surprise and then to one still greater, as a final climax. The Roman atmosphere is conveyed adequately but economically. Superfluities are ruthlessly excluded, yet the tale possesses richness and depth and, inevitably, the bittersweet of Mrs. Wharton's irony.

It is usually a question, as it is here, to the thoughtful reader which gives him the more pleasure, what Mrs. Wharton says or how she says it. W. K. R.

On the Evangeline Trail

Gathering Kelp on the Fundy Shore

SOMEWHERE in Dora's ancestry there must be a viking strain, or it is just possible that she is descended from Marco Polo stock. Last summer, it was Nova Scotia. For two months we had driven over the province, literally from one end to the other; that is to say from Yarmouth to Cape North in Cape Breton Island.

Our loop took us to the Evangeline country in and around Grand Pré. Dora had been saving this as a final *pièce de résistance*. Here she would make her grand onslaught in the realm of historical acquisition. She would actually live the poet's epic; experience personally the emotions of those enduring lines.

The ancient dikes were explored. There was a special trip to Blomidon, whose purple bulk one sees silhouetted against the warm glow of a sunset across miles of marshy land. Here Acadian herds had grazed and grown fat on lush grass. Old willows, originally brought from Normandy as seedlings, still rear their grotesque forms against the horizon. Hoary and twisted with age these venerable trees are as a living legend. In youth they actually saw the Acadians being rowed out across the dikeland to the waiting ships.

* * *

Continuing next day we saw for the first time the azure waters of St. Mary's Bay just out of Brighton. Nova Scotia had been a land of surprises from the beginning. Within a very small area the character of a place can change so decidedly that one has difficulty in believing he is not somewhere else totally foreign to his starting point. The rocky sea coast of Peggy's Cove, the rugged mountains of Cape Breton Island, Grand Pré's meadows—all different. And here was yet another type of country. At first sight one might think it desolate. An excellent sand road (built by years of effort on the part of the Acadians, who haul beach sand up from the shore) followed the twisting contours of the coast. Gradually the trees disappeared, except for small spruces and firs here and there.

We passed stanch, but plain homes, and very substantial barns that housed oxen we saw plodding at all sorts of tasks.

We talked with our first Acadians about their oxen. To a resident of the French shore nothing surpasses in importance those huge, gentle-mannered beasts. And magnificent animals they are. More sure-footed than a horse, they work equally well in the forest, hauling logs, or on the rocky sea coast dragging two-wheeled carts loaded with fish from the nets, or kelp to be used as fertilizer on the land.

For the first time on our trip Dora found herself in difficulty in her quest for facts. It wasn't that the people were unwilling to talk; quite the contrary, they were proud to entertain visitors, but the question of language proved a serious obstacle. Not only the older generation but most of the younger speak French exclusively. Dora speaks French well, but it is the Continental variety, whereas the language of the Acadians is an almost pure seventeenth century Norman *patois*. We solved the problem by engaging a young chap who knew the old language, and did not too badly with English, to act as our guide during the remainder of the trip.

* * *

We were struck with the industry, perseverance and quiet contentment of the people. Poking around in odd corners we saw them at work hauling nets and transporting fish—cod, pollock, halibut, mackerel; watched them loading lumber and pulpwood into three-masted schooners; observed their methods of agriculture which from plowing to harvesting include the ubiquitous oxen. Always these people are content; not demonstrative, perhaps, but pervaded by an atmosphere of calm which is the outward sign of an equilibrium which we of a more complicated world may envy.

Dora and I became more fascinated as we explored this unique land, so close to modern life, yet centuries remote from it. For the age of machines and jazz has barely scratched the surface here. Besides the language, old customs still prevail and seem likely to for a long while to come.

Belliveau, Grosses Coques, Comeauville, Saulnierville, Metaghan—names that fascinate. We stayed in this utterly different land for more than a week and though Dora worked conscientiously and hard, even she admits that there is more to be revealed. So I have no doubt but August will find us again rolling along the French shore, eating steamed clams, asking questions and watching the oxen at work. E. B. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Injustice to Hoffman?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Noting your editorial bearing the caption, "Injustice to Justice," and knowing that you do not wish to harbor a wrong thought as to the motives which actuated Governor Hoffman, I feel impelled to write you as one who worked on part of the case with him.

It so happens that at the time the baby was stolen I was living about two miles from the Lindbergh home, and having been a crime analyst for many years, I was naturally interested from that angle.

From my experience in the examination of physical evidence and physical possibilities, I later found it impossible to believe that any one person could have perpetrated the crime all alone, as they claim Hauptmann did. Also, due to a knowledge of legal jurisprudence, I could only heartily second the adverse comment of the Bar Association as to the conduct of the trial.

I published two articles in one of the large New York dailies and offered some suggestions to Governor Hoffman, whom I did not know, and whose political affiliations are different from my own.

It is not my desire to argue the merits of the Hauptmann matter here, but I feel that a bald recital of the facts as I know them can tend only to show that Governor Hoffman was actuated by only the highest of motives. Very early in the case I visited the Governor and was asked if I would analyze for him the various statements made by Dr. Condon under official questioning and compare them with his statements in the magazine Liberty.

To do this work, I was given a printed copy of the trial record and photostat copies of Condon's statements before the grand jury—at the Lindbergh investigation—and the various questionings by the federal authorities—Inspector Walsh and others in authority. I also, of course, used copies of Liberty as the magazine appeared.

The summary of that work presented a most remarkable exposition of flat-footed contradictions throughout.

I made several requests to see the ladder, board and attic, but it was only after a wait of eight weeks that I was allowed to see the attic.

What I found there indicates clearly that the testimony as to the rail being an original member of the ladder structure and coming from the Hauptmann attic was undoubtedly tainted.

All of the work which I did was checked as correct by an engineer and by Dr. Hudson, who showed the police something new in the way of fingerprints and proved that Hauptmann's were not on the ladder. Dr. Hudson has the reputation of being a very accurate and painstaking man.

The evidence was then presented to Governor Hoffman, who went to the attic himself and, getting down on his knees, checked our findings. There was not the least sign of exultation, and his comment was that we must be sure we were correct in our conclusions.

The entire rail, *which was measured along its entire length*, was thicker than the board.

The question of the depth of the holes was not settled at Columbia University. A further analysis of certain phenomena and consultation with wood experts shows that our original conclusion was correct, and the prosecution experts themselves were confounded at what the examination of the holes while we were in the attic appeared to indicate. The indication still holds true.

There were, however, other points brought out but not mentioned in the papers, and still others not advanced because it became quite apparent that the prosecution was not in the least inclined to be receptive to truth.

I have said that I write all this in the endeavor to show that I feel I was in a position to judge the motives of the Governor, and I feel that any fair-minded person reading the correspondence between the Governor and myself and seeing just what we have to offer on the ladder and attic would not misjudge his motives for a moment.

I wish to add that I and those whom I contacted did what they did without compensation or hope of compensation, even to the extent of paying their own expenses. They were all actuated by but one desire—to see truth prevail. LEON HOAGE

New York, N. Y.

On Both Sides of Rhine

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your correspondent, Henri L. Couteron, in a recent letter says: "France, from the year 290 B. C. to the year 1914 A. D., had been invaded thirty-five times." Should it not be pointed out, in all friendliness, that whenever or by whomsoever the cruel game of invasion and counter-invasion was begun, it is a game that has been played with equal gusto by the peoples on both sides of the Rhine? The French, unless history is entirely at fault, have been anything but passive victims. Charlemagne, Louis XIV, Napoleon, three of their greatest and still admired sovereigns, exacted a heavy toll from the nations that stood in the way of national greed and national ambition. Among the peoples who suffered heavily were the Germans.

"Who," says M. Couteron, "can blame these two nations (Belgium and France) for wanting to make themselves secure?" But if a fancied security is such a desideratum, why blame Germany, or any other country, for aspiring also to its blessings? And how could the Germans feel secure, unarmed and unfortified, while ringed about with neighbors armed to the teeth and boasting of their great increase in armament and in strong alliances? B. M. DIX

Beverly Hills, Calif.

Outlawing War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few years ago the American people were all in favor of taking profit out of war, yet the only action by the elected lawmakers was a lot of ballyhoo but no law.

Right now people do not want to remain neutral so much as they want to help outlaw war, but the lawmakers have again broken faith with the people by giving them a half-way measure.

Congressmen and senators know that what took us into the World War was the lending of money and the sale of seemingly innocent goods like wheat, cotton, iron, motor trucks, etc. In spite of a full knowledge of these facts, these items have not been included in the category of prohibited materials. This condition is only possible because the majority of the people do not know the facts, nor have they any means of redress when the facts become known. M. E. S.

Kansas City, Mo.

Masculine Domesticities

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for "The Precious Metal," by Lewis Rex Miller, printed on the Editorial page of the Monitor. As a relief from disentangling the web of today's "foreign affairs," it seems to me immense. As a reminiscence tale of "putting myself through college," it has certain aspects of a nature not less than international, for some students used to cross the Atlantic on such sales devices, or rather domestic improvement schemes, the cult of the beautiful plus useful.

It tickles me to recall the summer experiences of a fellow student (theologue) who represented a steam cooker in the tin age (no aluminum!), one which prepared roast, vegetables and pudding at the same time in its three compartments. It sold by "individual" demonstration. The psychological moment arrived when the water came to a boil so that the steam blew a whistle. That was a real note, articulating a Charlie Chaplin, a *pièce de résistance*, and it usually clinched the sale. But it may be that Mr. Miller knew its efficiency in some summer long ago, and just hasn't told us about it.

Ottawa, Ont. GEORGE R. LOWE

The Wide Horizon

Of All Things

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IT'S a good time to sit back and survey the newly crowded national scene. Politics and economics, world affairs and weather, are again on the march. First, of course, recovery—and relief. The national economic indices continue to rise gradually, while unemployment remains high.

At the same time, somewhere between 9,848,000 (National Industrial Conference Board figures) and 12,550,000 (American Federation of Labor figures) people are out of work. Under what circumstances the majority of these people could get jobs again is the main national problem. It may be that some of their jobs have shifted through technological improvement and there will be a long readjustment lag. Perhaps other people are "depression-shocked" and no longer really employable. Others were certainly of the unemployable type during the heyday of prosperity. And still others may have been marginal workers.

To care for these people temporarily, the Roosevelt Administration still provides work relief, around which a tempest of criticism whirls. Reasonable critics admit that federal aid was necessary, but urge that administration of it should be left with the states. They point to politics in relief, as it undoubtedly exists in many communities.

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It is recognized by fair critics, however, that Harry L. Hopkins tries to avoid such dishonest abuse, and has fought many stormy battles with local politicians. He has also been forced into many surrenders. The critics therefore say: "Turn relief back to the communities." And the answer is: "Didn't you ever hear of politics in local affairs?" To which critics reply: "Yes, but it wouldn't be so bad if the local communities realized it was their money that was being wasted." And the other side answers: "Since when have many communities been so alert? and besides, much of it would still have to be federal money, because the communities are still hard up." The argument ends in stalemate.

Turning to strictly party politics, we see the Democrats trying to make hay while the Republicans wrangle over a candidate and platform. But the haymaking has its difficulties. The President's Baltimore speech was badly received, his New York address was elevated, but was scarcely electioneering. All the misdeeds of the last three years are being brought to light as opposition arguments.

Yet, by some cruel and pursuing mischance, the Republicans keep on making minor political mistakes. Their publicity campaign in Washington could scarcely be worse handled, what with their new "brain trust," with other political ineptitudes. Those preparing for the Cleveland convention have trod on many toes—about three quarters of the newspaper correspondents and delegates are annoyed at the quarters into which they were regimented when their original hotel reservations were canceled by the Republican Committee. These are trivial details, but they all mount up.

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In broader fields of national policy, things are even more mixed. The tax bill, whatever its objective, turns out to be an incomprehensible maze of logarithmic tables. Nobody knows what its effect on the federal revenues may be. Nor can know for a good year and a half. Presumably the Democratic majorities will push it through Congress, much amended in the Senate. Then, what?

In insular and foreign affairs, two strange new plans appear. One is the startling bill for Puerto Rican independence, the other the drive for neutral "rights" in the Americas. Things are very bad in Puerto Rico, the independence movement was feeding on charges of political repression and $1,000,000 of Uncle Sam's money pouring into the island monthly. Now Washington prepares to say: "Take independence or let it alone." This bill for independence leaves the island defenseless economically. Presumably it was made to be rejected. Whether it will be spurned, and then whether the authorities can go ahead and clean up, are doubtful questions. The answer to Puerto Rican problems is mainly economic.

As for neutral "rights"—well, Uncle Sam is riding two horses. One was to relinquish aggressive claims to trade with belligerents, as provided in the February neutrality resolution. The other is to build up, with the Latin-Americans, a strong "league of neutrality" demanding recognition of rights to trade with neutrals in war. The doctrine of the freedom of the seas is thus being washed and brushed up, and may turn out to be sound after all, but more needs to be known before reaching any conclusion.

Last of all, the weather—for nothing is more important—is playing a political role. The floods in the East gave WPA a chance to be useful, and Congress a chance to vote money that is needed all right, into states where it can be useful politically. And an incipient drought on the high plains seems to indicate the need of continuing federal aid to western farming, as well as high prices for basic farm products forced up by scarcity. Laissez-faire is not likely to appeal to the farm vote at such a time, and the Republicans at Cleveland will know it. The very skies know it's election year.